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MEMORIA TECHNICA,
OR
A NEW METHOD
OF
ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to and Exemplified in

CHRONOLOGY || **GEOGRAPHY**
HISTORY || **ASTRONOMY,**

A L S O

JEWISH, GRECIAN and ROMAN COINS,
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

W I T H

T A B L E S

Proper to the respective SCIENCES

A N D

M E M O R I A L L I N E S

Adapted to each TABLE.

By **RICHARD GREY, D.D.**

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THE P R E F A C E.

I^t may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this and the former Editions. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and antient Kings, care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity, the Relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in antient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been formed a-new, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces, or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of antient Coins, Weights and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoined, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historical, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me, in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the Editions, he will very probably find out himself: Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this Kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and

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to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Public, beyond what was expected by myself or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a Thing either in itself impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, useless and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance; besides that, the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be looked upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they had read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembering the Memorial Lines would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received and long retained. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touched upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by Way of Preface.

THE INTRODUCTION.

IT is a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*: To the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retained*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of History to certain Epochas or *Æras*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne*, in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand Epochas, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made Use of the Number *Seven*, throughout his whole Book; “not out of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience, as most easy for the Memory;” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made

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Use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learned, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baraliphton.

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the *Memory better*, but *Things more easy to be remembered*; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contrived to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye itself; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be viewed more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended* by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and com-

* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, cujus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat.* Lib. II. *Edit. C. Steph.* p. 182.

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petent Knowledge of; that they may not be obliged upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answered, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves about it; this being designed for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could: But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from ADDISON'S *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Antient Medals*: "There is one Advantage, says *Eugenius*, that seems to me *very considerable*, which is the great Help to Memory one finds in Medals: For my own Part I am very much embarrassed in the Names and Ranks of the several Roman Emperors, and find it difficult to recollect upon Occasion the different Parts of their History; but your Medallists, upon the first naming of an Emperor, will immediately tell you his Age, Family and Life. To remember where he enters in the Succession, they only consider in what Part of the Cabinet he lies, and by running over in their Thoughts such a particular Drawer, will give you an Account of all the remarkable Parts of his Reign."

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If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allowed that the following Method is of some Use, since by it a Man may be enabled to remember when any Emperor from *Julius Caesar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have Reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most*, if not *all* the Questions that can be be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself* Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this. First, let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables learn to *make out* the Lines; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how

* Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum contemplamur Animo quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu & exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Sibf. Ox. p. 534.*

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naſh and uncouth ſoever they may appear at firſt; and he will find it as eaſy to know the Diameter, Diſtance, and Magnitude of any Planet; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Perſon or Thing; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names*: The whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this; *To make ſuch a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Perſon, Planet, Coin, &c. without altering the Beginning of it, as ſhall readily ſuggeſt the Thing ſought, at the ſame Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preſerved, ſhall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it ſo changed.*

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwiſe ſo readily apprehend, leſt he ſhould think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would aſk him then if he thinks he could remember to call *CYRUS*, *Cyruts*; or *ALEX-ander the Great*, *Aléxita*; or *JULIUS Cæſar*, *Julios Cæſar*; or *MAHOMET*, *Mahomaudd*; if he can but do this, he has nothing elſe to do (when he is once Maſter of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet ſtand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Poſſibility of being miſtaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus*, *Alexander*, and *Julius Cæſar*, founded their reſpective Monarchies, were as follow:

	<i>Beſ. Chriſt.</i>
<i>CYRUS</i> [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
<i>ALEXander</i> [<i>Alexita</i>]	331
<i>JULIUS Cæſar</i> [<i>Julios</i>]	46

And that the *Mahometan* Æra, or Flight of *Mu-homet*, was *A. D.* 622. In like Manner for Geo-

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graphy; does he think he could remember to call MADRID *Madroy-t* or JERUSALEM *Jeruta-ts*, or BLENHEIM *Blenhebav*, or THESSALY *Thefsjan*? This is all that is required to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the antient *Theffsaly* is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remembered, the *Technical* Words are thrown into the Form of common *Latin* Verse, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine myself to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such Order as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the Way for the Reader's Encouragement.

* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern and which is Western Longitude, when he is informed that the first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as K. John K. *Jann*, INACHUS *Inakus*, SOLON *Solun*, HERODOTUS *Herodofus*, PLATO *Platok*, TRAJAN *Trajanek*, CLEOPATRA *Cleopatla*, GORDIAN Imp. *Gordin*, the Battle of MARATHON *Marathonx*, ATTILA *Attisla*, CROESUS *Crœsuse*, AUSTIN *Austins*, &c. Those which appear more difficult will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

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In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble, at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: Of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted * Archbishop *Usher's Annals*, *Marshall's Chronological Tables*, *Petavius's Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's Institutiones Chronologicae*. The Succession of the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's Chronological Tables* at the End of his *Connexion*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's Historia Literaria*. The *Roman Emperors*, and the Time of Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament from Mr. *Eachard's Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories*. The *Legatin and Provincial Constitutions* from Bishop *Gibson's Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The *Astronomical Calculations* are from Dr. *Derham's Astro-Theology*. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his *Theory of the Earth*. In the *Geographical Part* my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's Treatise of ancient and present Geography*, whose *Maps* may be consulted by the Learner. For the *Coins*, *Weights* and *Measures* I have chiefly been obliged

* It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader; to know that Mr. *Bedford*, (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*, the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

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to Dr. *Arbuthnot's* Books and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what Use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had formed for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too Full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that it is not only practicable, but easy to be done.

It is not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and public Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and tho-

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roughly acquainted with this small Treatise. It is the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His words are these: * *Non alienum fuerit exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coeuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos quam citatissime volvant.* The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer *this End*, and at the same Time a *much better*; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be treasuring up Learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest Interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci γλῶσσαις vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter primæ Elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is per-

* *Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibson. Oxon., p. 12.*

† *Ibid.*

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fectly different from that of *Simonides the Cean*, so famous among the Antients for being the first Inventer of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect; and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in Order a symbolical Re-

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωντῆσις, ὁ Κῆος, ὁ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνίκησεν Ἀθηναίῳ διδάσκατον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκόντος ἐστᾷθσαν Ἀρμόδιον καὶ Ἀριστογείτονα, ἔτη ΗΗ — *Marm. Arund. I. l. 70.*

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, *Chiliade I. cap. 24.* Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam *Valerium Maximum*, *Lib. IV. cap. 7.*

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto *Themistocles* fuit ut Oblivionis artem quam Memoriz malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Cēio quem primum ferunt artem memoriz protulisse. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. 2.*

|| Constat Artificiosa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, *Lib. III. Edit. Car. Steph. p. 30.*

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere. —

— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiz, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat. Lib. XI. Edit. Gibf. 551.*

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presentation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for myself, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Public must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may perhaps recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number might be formed into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remembered. Amongst the *Jews* indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an * *Artificial Word* to express the whole ;

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-ofes B-en M-aimon ; *Rabbag* for R-abbi L-évi B-en G-erson ; *Maccabees*, from the Ab-

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but also to make use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happened to answer the Number they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoined some of them for the Entertain-

breivation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Macca-*
bæus, M-i C-amoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *who is like unto*
thee amongst the Gods, O Lord. Vide *Prideaux Connect.*
Part. II. Book 3. Of this Nature is what the Reader will
meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this
Method, *page 48, &c.*

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue
titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas
numerales alio atque quem tradimus ordine Collocare. Enim-
vero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in Sen-
tentia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ
utut dispositæ numerum propositum valeant. Ex gr. In
Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria oc-
currunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas
alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum di-
citur שנת לשני ע"ט ספר מהור לפק Anno com-
puti minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti, Ps. xlv.* Ubi
voces ע"ט ספר ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant
quo Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus
computi Judaici minoris statim inveniat, si omnes vocum
istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponan-
tur ע 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200. 419. Ergo annus
erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo vi-
desis Chronologicas nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ
impressi dicuntur כשנת משה גי חויו לפק Anno
Onus *valis visionis* computi minoris. *If. xxii.* Ubi literæ
גי חויו משה גי חויו valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad
באעבנע חתובים Hagiographa impressum est Anno
אלהים חתובים scripta Digito Dei, ubi primæ duæ
literæ vocis חתובים annum eundem 420 significant.

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ment of the Learned Reader from Bishop *Beverge's Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may be applied to almost every Part of Learning. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness, as I cannot think the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestowed in Respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to myself.

Nam ת valet 400, & ב 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Balileæ impressum dicitur שנת פדות שלח לעמו Apud redemptionem misit populo suo, Ps. cxi. Ubi literæ vocis שלח valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis sive Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur שנת הוואת Hoc Anno, i. e. Anno 413, quem literæ הוואת indignant. Lib. I. c. 6.

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ERRATA.

- Page 8, Line 27, instead of *Apépni* read *Abpépni*,
 38, 33, for 54 read 547.
 42, 30, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*
 43, 1, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*
 58, 22, for *Chocmo* read *Choczimo*.
 64, 13, for *Agrik-eit* read *Agrek-oit*.
 113, 3 in the Note, for *Troy* read *Aver-*
dupois.

Some trivial Errors of the Press have been observed but are not particularized, as they seem only to be such as cannot mislead the Reader; for Instance, *King* for *King*, at Page 29, Line 27.

MEMORIA TECHNICA.

SECTION I.

THE principal Part of this Method is briefly this: To remember any Thing in History, Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is formed, the Beginning whereof being the first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of Course draw after it the latter Part, which is so contrived as to give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Cbrist* two thousand three hundred forty-eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for *DELUGE*, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*SOLIS* Diameter) is eight hundred twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-âfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-âfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signify these Things, or contribute to the remembering them, is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already formed into the Number which it stands for

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>x</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

These Letters are assigned arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remembered. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5, stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remembered for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the *Consonants*, where the Initials could conveniently be retained, they are made use of to signify the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four, *s* for six, and *n* for nine. The rest were assigned without any particular Reason, unless that possibly *p* may be more easily remembered for 7 or Septem, *k* for 8 or ἄκτω, *d* for 2 or duo, *b* for 1, as being the first Consonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remembered; and if there was no Reason at all assigned, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learned, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this Manner:

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
<i>ax</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>teib</i>	<i>aneb</i>	<i>afua</i>	<i>bybe</i>	<i>uts</i>	<i>poufoi</i>
431	553	680	&c.				
<i>fib</i>	<i>lut</i>	<i>seiz</i>	&c.				

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, it is usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102,795. one hundred seventy-two Millions, one hundred two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syl-

lables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English Miles*: The *Technical Word* is *Dorbterboid-axe-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth, (*D*-iameter *OR*bitæ *TER*ræ) and the remaining Part of it *boid-axe-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be considered but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w* for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *fyd* = 602, pronounce *fwid*, *ty* = 307 pronounce *twip*.

The Reader will observe that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of, to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with, as,

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.
93.451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations as by their *Uncommonness* are most likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Aeneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy* is 2824; but as this may be expressed either by *ekes* or *deiao*, I chuse rather to join *deido* to *Aeneas*, and make the Technical Word *Ænedeido* than *Ænekes*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter;) but as this may be expressed by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then it is but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856; with a very small Variation in the Spell-

ing, it is his Name *Inakus*. More Instances of this kind, see in the *Introduction*.

To go on with our Art; it is further to be observed, that *z* and *y* being made use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neither be easily pronounced nor remembered, *g* stands for Hundred, *th* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmoth* 10.004.000, *sumus* 65.000.056, *loum* 59.000.000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (*TERRE MAGNITUDO*) is two Hundred sixty-four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty-six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is expressed by the Word *Ter-magnit-éso-klaum*; *Termagnit* standing for *Terræ Magnitudo*; *éso-klaum* for 264,856.000,000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set down a Fraction, which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$ *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$ *pourag* $\frac{29}{100}$ or ,79 *north* $\frac{91}{100}$ or ,94 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be expressed, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{100}$ *rag* ,001 or $\frac{1}{1000}$ *ratb*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explained a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.

SECTION II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.

THE Ages of the World before our Saviour's Time are by Chronologers generally divided into Six: The first, from the Creation to the Deluge; the Second, from the Deluge to the Call of Abraham, &c. according to the following Periods:

	Bef. Christ.
1. The Creation of the World	4004
2. The universal Deluge	2348
3. The Call of Abraham	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> } from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	536

All this is expressed in one Line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

Crothf Deletok Abanab Exafna Tembybe Cyruts.

Cr denotes the Creation, *othf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

Nicfilcon-áritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfib.
Chállemar-eudiola, Covijúst-Olut, C-ágcopo-monseix.

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is *Nicfilcon áritel*:

Nic denotes the Council of Nice, fil Pope SILVESTER, con the Emperor CONSTANTINE, ari the Heretick ARIUS, *tel* the Year 325. The second Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of CONStantinople, da Pope DAMASUS, *the* the Emperor THEODOFUS, ma the MACEDONIANS, *teib* 381. The third is Ephcethe-nesfib; Eph the Council of EPHEsus, ce Pope CELESTINE, *the* the Emperor THEODOFIUS, junior, nes the NESTORIANS, *fib* the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudíola; Chal the Council of CHALCEDON, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARCIAN, eudi the Errors of EUTYCHES and DIOSCORUS, *ola* the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúst-Olut; Co stands for CONStantinople, vi Pope VIGILIUS, just the Emperor JUSTINIAN, O the Errors of ORIGEN, *lut* the Year 553. The sixth is C-ágcopo-monseix; C stands again for CONStantinople, ag for Pope ACATHO, copo the Emperor CONStantine POGONATUS, mon the MOVOTHELITES, *seix* the Year 680.

By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it will cost him to make himself Master of it. I would by no Means have him discouraged at the Difficulty which, at first View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with so many harsh and barbarous Lines. For though they may appear to be so to a Person unacquainted with them, and as such difficult to be remembered; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what can be more easy than to supply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As, for Instance, to complete Cr—Del—Ab—Ex—Tem—Cyr—with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explained,

Crotbf Déletok Abanéb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.

I have only further to desire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Ease, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or

Dates, is distinguished by *Italick* Characters; that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

TABLE I.

General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Civil.

	Bef. Christ.
The Creation of the World [<i>Crothf</i>]	4004
The universal DELUGE [<i>Déletok</i>]	2348
The Call of Abraham [<i>Abaneb</i>]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [<i>Exásna</i>]	1491
The Foundation of Solomon's Temple [<i>Témbybe</i>]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i>	
The Destruction of TROY [<i>Tróyabeit</i>]	1183
The First OLYMPIAD [<i>Olympois</i>]	776
The Building of Rome [<i>Romput</i>]	753
Æra of NABONASAR [<i>Ærnabonáspop</i>]	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra, or the Death of <i>Alexander</i> [<i>Phílido</i>]	} 324
The Æra of CONTRACTS, or of the <i>Seleucida</i> , called in the Book of <i>Maccabees</i> the Æra of the Kingdom of the <i>Greeks</i> [<i>Contráctad</i>]	
	A. D.
The DIOCLESIAN Æra, or the Æra of Martyrs [<i>Diocléseko</i>]	} 284
The Æra of the <i>Hegira</i> , or Flight of <i>MAHOMET</i> [<i>Máhomaud</i>]	
The Æra of <i>Yezdegird</i> , or the <i>Persian</i> Æra [<i>Yézfíd</i>]	} 632

3. The Memorial Lines.

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exásna Témbybe Cyruts.
Tróyabeit Olympois Romput & Ærnabonáspop.
Phílido Contráctad + Diocléseko Máhomaud Yézfíd.

THOUGH I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made use of any other *Æra* than that of the Years before and after *Christ*, because, those being known, it is easy to find the correspondent Year of any other *Æra*, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochas, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making use of the *Julian* Period, and the *Æra* of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
The CREATION of the World	710	1
The universal DELUGE	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	3702	2992
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpêtsau Démasus Abmezki Apépni.
 Expidet Exmêlat Tempipze Temmêne Cymúntosk.
 Cyrpoboik Troypêlta Trômekeb Olympinik Olmîêk.
 Rompinsa Rómmidub Chrismúndoths (Chrisperifoibos) 4714.

EXPLANATION.

The first Syllable points out the Epocha as before;
 the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year
 of the *Julian* Period. The Addition of *m* or *mund*,
 that it is the Year of the World.

* If *J. P.* < 4714, then 4714 - *J. P.* = year B. C.
 if *J. P.* > 4714, then *J. P.* - 4714 = year A. D.
 H.

TABLE III.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before Christ.

	Bef. Christ.
Building of the Tower of Babel [<i>Bábedit</i>]	2233
Mizraim settles in <i>Egypt</i> [<i>Mizdakk</i>]	2188
Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah [<i>Sódakoup</i>]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [<i>Joséphafil</i>]	1635
ANNUS Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year } [<i>AnSafff</i>]	1444
SAUL first King of <i>Israel</i> [<i>Sauláznu</i>]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten } Tribes [<i>Jéronoil</i>]	975
SALMANESER King of <i>Affyria</i> takes <i>Samaria</i> , } and extinguishes the Kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , } [<i>Salmpeb</i>]	721
HOLOFERNES invadeth <i>Judæa</i> , and is slain by } <i>Judith</i> [<i>Holoféflu</i>]	655
NINEVEH destroyed by the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Baby-</i> } <i>lonians</i> [<i>Ninevsad</i>]	612
JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , } from whence began the 70 Years Cap- } tivity of the <i>Jews</i> [<i>Jehoíasys</i>]	606
ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to <i>Babylon</i> , and <i>Je-</i> } <i>rusalem</i> utterly destroyed by <i>Nebuzaradan</i> , } Captain of the Guard to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; } the End of the Kingdom of <i>Judah</i> [<i>Zedleik</i>]	588
[<i>N. B.</i> The Kingdom of } Israel [<i>Iirelo</i>] } The Kingdom of } JUDAH [<i>Judea</i>]	lasted { 254 Years. 468
THE BABYLONIANS having revolted from DA- } RIUS HYSTASPES, are besieged by him, and } <i>Babylon</i> taken, after a Siege of 20 Months, by } the Stratagem of <i>Zopyrus</i> [<i>Babdárhylas</i>]	516
SARDIS burnt by the <i>Athenians</i> ; in Confede- } racy with the <i>Ionians</i> , which gave the first } Rise to the <i>Persian War</i> against the <i>Greeks</i> } [<i>Sardug</i>]	500

	Bef. Christ.
ZOROASTRES appears at the <i>Persian</i> Court [Zoroasne]	492
ESTHER made Concubine to <i>Abasuerus</i> [Esthosa]	461
The Feast of PURIM instituted in Memory of the Defeat of <i>Haman's</i> Plot for the Destruction of the <i>Jews</i> [Puroit]	453
EZRA sent to be Governour of <i>Judæa</i> [Ezrolk]	458
NEHEMIAH sent Governour to <i>Judæa</i> , rebuilds the Walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> [Nehemiffu]	445
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manasseh</i> [Gerizózei]	408
The Translation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
JUDAS MACCABÆUS [Juma's]	166

4 The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdakk Sódakoup Joséphafil AnSafff.
 Sauláznu Jéroneil Salmpeb. Holoféflu Ninívsad.
 Jehoíafys Zedleik. [dúarvit Ísrelo, Judófk.]
 Bábdárhylas Sardug Zoroasne Esthosa Puroit.
 Ezrolk Nehemiffu Gerizózei Septepoi Juma's.

TABLE IV.

Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ.

	After Christ.
Dispersio Judæorum, or the Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Dis-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the first Christian King [Lúcibup]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmira</i> led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIAE PAX, or the Establishment of Chris- tianity by <i>Constantine</i> [Ecclesi-paxtad]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>British</i> Protomartyr [Álbantyt]	303
CLOVIS the first Christian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvcka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-latcip]	587

Aft. Christ.

AUGUSTINE the Monk, sent by <i>Gregory the Great</i> from <i>Rome</i> , converts <i>ETHELBERT</i> King of <i>Kent</i> [<i>Aug-ethelúnau</i>]	596
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West [<i>Charlmeig</i>]	800
THE CROISADE, or Holy War [<i>Croisáznu</i>]	1095
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of <i>Ireland</i> [<i>Hybaboid</i>]	1172
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present <i>Turkish</i> Empire [<i>Ottadoup</i>]	1297
THE MARINER'S COMPASS found out [<i>Compatze</i>]	1302
THE PAPAL SEAT remov'd to <i>AVIGNON</i> [<i>Pap-avatyl</i>]	1305
WALTER LOLLARD with many of his Followers burnt in <i>Austria</i> , for opposing the <i>Romish</i> Superstitions [<i>Lolatub</i>]	1351
GUNPOWDER invented in <i>Germany</i> by a Monk [<i>Gunpátso</i>]	1344
TAMERLANE the <i>Tartar</i> overcomes <i>BAJAZET</i> the <i>Turk</i> , and puts him in an Iron Cage. (The Great Mogul is descended from him.) [<i>Tambajátoun Mog.</i>]	1399
SCANDERBERG Prince of <i>Epirus</i> famous for his Victories over the <i>Turks</i> [<i>Scanderboft</i>]	1443
THE INVENTION OF PRINTING [<i>Prinafon</i>]	1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the <i>Turks</i> , and an End put to that Empire [<i>Constantinotóli</i>]	1453
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of <i>Genoa</i> , discovers <i>Cuba</i> and <i>Hispaniola</i> [<i>Columbont</i>]	1493
N. B. The Southern Continent of <i>America</i> was discovered about four Years after, by <i>Americus Vesputius</i> , from whom it took its Name.	

5. The Memorial Lines.

Dis-judpa Lúci-bup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxsad.
 Albantyl Clóvoka Ling-latleip Aug-ethelúnau.
 Charlmeig Croisáznu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.
 Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpátso Tambajátoun [*Mog.*].
 Scanderboft Prinafon Constantinotóli Columbont.

TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Ref. Christ.
CASIBELAUNUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar [Casibelud]	52
	Aft. Chr.
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	67
VORTIGERN invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigsof]	446
HENGIST the Saxon, erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	455
King ARTHUR famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]	514
EGBERT who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crowned sole Monarch of England [Egbekek]	828
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	872
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]	1016
Edward the CONFESSOR [Confésfe]	1042
WILLIAM the CONQ. [Wil-consau]	OÆ. 14. 1066
William RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9. 1087
HENRY I. [Henrag]	Aug. 2. 1100
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2. 1135
HENRY the SECOND [Hensécbuf]	OÆ. 25. 1154
Richard I. [Ricbein]	July 6. 1189
John [Jann]	April 6. 1199
HENRY the THIRD [Hethdas]	OÆ. 19. 1216
Edward I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
EDVARDUS SECUNDUS [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
EDVARDUS TERTIUS [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326

Richardus secundus [Risetóip]	June 21. 1377
Henry the Fourth [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
Henry the Fifth [Hefifád]	Mar. 20. 1412
Henry the sixth [Hénfifed]	Aug. 31. 1422
Edvardus quartus [Edquarfauz]	Mar. 4. 1460
Edward the Fifth } [Ef-Rokt] }	April 9. 1483
Richard III. }	June 22. 1483
Henricus septimus [Hénfépfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
Henricus octavus [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
Edvardus sextus [Edfexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
Elisabeth [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
CAROLUS PRIMUS [Caroprimsel]	March 27. 1625
CAROLUS SECUNDUS [Carfecfok]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamfeif]	Feb. 6. 1684
William and Mary [Wilfeik]	Feb. 13. 1688
Anne [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
George I. [Gëobo]	Aug. 1. 1714
George II. [Gëofecdoi]	June 11. 1727
George III. [Gëothpauz]	Oct. 25. 1760

The Memorial Lines.

Caſibelud Bóadaup Vortigſos Hengful & Arthlaf.
Egbekek Alfréke Canbau Conféſe.

Wil-conſau Ruſkoi Henrag. ———

Stephbil & Hénfécbuf Ricbein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.

Edſetyp Edtertes Riſetoíp Hefotoun Hefifádque:

Hénfifed Edquarfauz Ef-Rokt Hénfépfeil Henoclyn.

Edfexlos Marylut Elſluk Jamfyd Caroprimsel,

Carfecfok Jamfeif Wilfeik Anpyb Gëobo — doi — pauz.

N. B. After Canute inclusive, One Thouſand is to be added to each: It was thought unneceſſary to expreſs it, it being a Thing in which it is impoſſible that any one ſhould miſtake.

If it be deſired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month, each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines:

Wil-tlô-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed
 El-nap
 Hen-gé-tel-an sex-chez gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab
 An-chei
 Car-chep-rizMa-ls Jo-psEd-nâs-loi rél-cho pou-rekque.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italic* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month itself, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. & II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22. of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the Reader may pass it over.

TABLE VI.

Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.

	Aft. Christ.
Jerusalem regained from the Turks and Godfrey of Bulloigne made King of it [Godbulnou]	1099
The Inquisition first erected against the <i>Albigenses</i> [Inquifded]	1222
The Confirmation of Magna CHARTA by King Henry III. [Charteel]	1225

Wat TYLER's Rebellion suppress'd [Tylika]	1381
Jack CADE's Rebellion suppress'd [Cadesty]	1450
MARTIN LUTHER begins to preach in Germany against Indulgences, and other Errors of the Church of Rome [Mar-luthlap]	1517
The Name of Protestants first began on Occasion of the Protestation the Lutherans made against a Decree of the Chamber of Spire against them [Protalen]	
The SMALCALDAN League, or Agreement made between the Protestants of Germany for their mutual Defence at Smalcald [Smalcallox]	1540
The Council of TRENT began DEC. 13. [Tren-decat-alsu]	
The Massacre of Protestants at PARIS [Mas-paraloid]	1572
The UNITED provinces, under the Protection of William, Prince of Orange, throw off the Spanish Yoke [Un-ploin]	
The Spanish Invasion [Sp-invukk]	1588
The Gunpowder Treason [Powd/syl]	1605
The famous Rebellion at Naples, on Occasion of the grievous Excises, headed by MASANIELLO [Masaniel/sop]	1647
OLIVER CROMWELL usurps the Government of England under the Name of Protector [Crom/sli]	
The Island JAMAICA in America taken by the English [Jamaicaull]	1655
CROMWELLI MORS [Crom-morsuk]	
GIBRALTAR taken by the English [Gibrapzo]	1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bulnou Charteel Inquisided Tylika Cadesty.
 Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcallox Tren-decat-alsu.
 Mas-paraloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powd/syl Masaniel/sop.
 Crom/sli Jamaicaull Crom-morsuk capta Gibrapzo.

N. B A Thousand is to be added as above, where it is not expressed.

TABLE VII.

*The PATRIARCHS before and after the
FLOOD.*

	Anno Mund.	Age.
ADAM [Adnix]	1	930
SETH [Setháty-nad]	130	912
ENOS [Endil-nyl]	235	905
CAINAN [Caitel-naz]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [Mahalatoul-koul]	395	895
JARED [Jarófy-naud]	460	962
ENOCH [Enchsed-isu]	622	365
METHUSELAH [Methuseip-naun]	687	969
LAMECH [Lakoif-poip]	874	777
NOAH [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Arafleí-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salasout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER [Hebaped-ófo]	1722	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-dix]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoík-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Isebyk-beíz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jacobebauk-bop]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Adnix Setháty-nad ———

——— Endil-nyl Caitel-naz Mahalatoul-koul.

Jarófy-naud ———

Enchsed-isu Methuseip-naun Lakoif-poip Noachazus-nuz.

Shembulk-aug Arafleí-fik Salasout-ott Hebaped-ófo.

Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-dix Nahorakón-bok.

Terakoík-dyl Abezyk-boil Isebyk-beíz Jacobebauk-bop.

TABLE VIII.

*The PATRIARCHS, &c. according to their
Years before Christ.*

	Bef. Christ.
SETH [Séthikoif]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enósipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitspou]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalatſyn]	3609
JARED s. [Jarilof]	3544
ENOCH s. [Enchtike]	3382
METHUSELAH s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMECH s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOAH s. [Noenok]	2948
SETH s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHAXAD s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALAH s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdeka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serúgdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. [Nahrdall]	2155
TERAH s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAHAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
ISAAC s. [Ifakous]	1896
JACOB s. [Jakip]	1837
LEVI s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables, (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after Enos shews that he was the Son of Seth, and so on.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif ———

Enósipaun Cairspou Mahalaifyn Jarilof Enchríke.

Methusitap Lamibix Noenok Sheffs Arphetos Saldibb.

Hébdeka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrđall.

Terebes Abrámanous Isakous Jakíp Levapwurque.

TABLE IX.

The Judges of Israel from the Death of
Moses to Samuel.

	Bef. Christ.
Moses moritur [Mof-mola]	1451
JOSHUA [Jóshfol]	1445
• OTHONIEL [Otházu]	1405
EHUD [Ehutel]	1325
DEBORAH [Debodeil]	1285
GIDEON [Gídol]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abmets]	1236
• THOLA [Thlett]	1233
JAIR [Jaídaz]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephtakk]	1183
IBZAN [Ibzáke]	1182
ELON [Eloboil]	1175
ABDON [Abdonafó]	1164
• ELI [Elíbup]	1157
• SAMUEL [Sambap]	1117

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The Memorial Lines.

Mof-mola Jóshfol Otházu Ehutel Debodeil Gídol
Abmets.

Thlett Jaídaz Jephtakk Ibzáke Eloboil & Elíbup.

Abdonafó Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed to relate not to the Beginning of their presiding over Israel, but to the End of the Rest given by *Moses*.
Vide the Preface to *Petarvii Rationarium*.

TABLE X.

Kings of all ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

The Defection of the X Tribes 975.

Kings of JUDAH.

	Bef. Christ.
REHoboam s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abínup]	957
ASA s. [Afanul]	955
JEHOSEPHAT s. [--hofsaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [--horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOASH g. [--hoashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz-azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpuk]	758
AHAZ s. [Aházpod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Manśout]	693
AMON s. [Amónŏt]	643
JOSIAH s. [Josiaŏz]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [--hoiakimŏyn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [--hoiakaug]	600
ZEDEKIAH ũ. [Zedekilnei]	598

Kings of ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
JEROBOAM Son of Nebat [Je-robnoil]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAASHA [Baanut]	953

Elah s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMri, TIBni and Omri [Zim- tibnen]	929
Omri alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahábnak]	918
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
JEHU Jehukko	884
JEHOAHAS s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
JEHOASH s. [--hoashkin]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerofekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappt]	773
SHALLUM Son of Jabešb [Shal- luppe]	772
MENAHM s. of Gadi [Menappe]	772
PEKARIAH s [Pekaiþsa]	761
PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
HOSEA s. of Elah [Hospiz]	730

9

The Memorial Lines.

Saulaxnu Davaxul Solomáxal Reho-jerobnoil.

Abínup Afanul, --hofaphanbo, --horkein Ahazikku.

Athlikko --hoaashkoik Amazkin Uz-azrikby.

Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Mansout & Amónsot.

Josiasoz --hoiakimsyn --hoiakaug Zedekilnei.

Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.

Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.

--hoashkin Jerofekdu Zacharappt Shalluppe Menappe.

Pekaiþsa Pekapun Hospiz. -----

N. B. The Break before some of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as --hofaphanbo for Jeho-
faphanbo, --horkein for Jehorkein, &c.

TABLE XI.

10

The PROPHEETS.

	Bef. Christ.
Jonas prophesied against Nineveh [Jonkze]	802
Joel prophesied [Jo eig]	800

Bef. Christ.

Amos prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [<i>Ampeip</i>]	787
Hosea prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [<i>Hosepku</i>]	785
Isaiah began to prophesy [<i>Ispauz</i>]	760
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [<i>Náhupuk</i>]	758
Micah prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [<i>Micput</i>]	753
Jeremiah began to prophesy [<i>Jersta</i>]	631
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [<i>Zephautz</i>]	630
HABAKUK prophesied [<i>Habafyn</i>]	609
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [<i>Ezeloul</i>]	595
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [O- } badilkoi]	587
Daniel had his Vision of the four Empires [<i>Dull</i>]	555
HAGGAI prophesied [<i>Haglez</i>]	520
ZECHARIAH prophesied [<i>Zecharúdz</i>]	520
MALACHI writes his Book, which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [<i>Malachinp</i>]	397

10 The Memorial Lines.

*Jonké Joeig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Ispauz.
Micput Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadilkoi.
Dull Haglez Zecharúdz Malachinp ———*

TABLE XII.

*Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the
antient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of
Sardanapalus. .. (Time of beginning to reign*

Bef. Christ.

ARBACES [<i>Arbapop</i>]	747
SALMANESER s. [<i>Salmpek</i>]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [<i>Sennachoiho</i>]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [<i>Efarhadopxau</i>]	706

Kings of BABYLON.

Bef. Christ.

BELESIS [<i>Belespop</i>]	747
NADIRUS [<i>Nadpis</i>]	734

	Bef. Christ.
CHINZIRUS	
PORUS	
JUGÆUS	
MARDOK EMPADUS [Empea]	721
ARKIANUS [Arkpyu]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibui]	693
MESESSIMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Affyria* taking the Advantage seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

Kings of Affyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.

	Bef. Christ
Efarhaddon, called in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Canon ASSAR-ADDINUS [Assar/sky]	680
SAOSDUCHINUS s. [Saôsaup]	667
CHYNILADANUS [Chynjôp]	647

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopolassar*, General of his Army, set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Affyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages*, the eldest Son of *Cyaxares*, by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amytis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, entered into a Confederacy with him against the *Affyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together they besieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratify the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and antient

City, and from that Time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Affyrian* Empire. Vide *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 1.

Kings of BABYLON.

	Bef. Christ.
NABOPOLLASAR [Nabopol ^{ar} sel]	625
NEBUCHADNEZZAR s. [Nebfys]	606
EVILMERODOCH s. [Evillaub]	561
NERIGLISSAR b. in law [Neriglun]	559
* Laborosoarchod s.	
NABONADIUS s. of Evil-merodoch } [Nabolul] }	555
DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. Cyaxares, uncle of Cyrus, to whom Cyrus allowed the Title of all his Conquests as long as he lived (Dar-medlik) }	538

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the *BABYLONISH* Empire, after it had continued 209 Years. (Reg-Babylexou)

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & Salmpek Sennachoibo Esarhadopxau.
 Belespop Nadpif Chi-Po-Jugpes Empea Arkpyn.
 Belibupze Apronunn Regibfui Mesfoud Afarky.
 Saosfau Chinpop Nabopol^{ar}sel Nebfys Evillaub.
 Neriglun Nabolul Darmedlik Reg-Babylexou.

TABLE XIII.

† *Kings of EGYPT.*

	Bef. Christ.
SABACON the <i>Æthiopian</i> [Sabacopdoi]	727
SEVECHUS s. [Sevpan]	719

* For the Reason why *Laborosoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's* Canon, see *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 2.

† Of the ancient *Kings of Egypt*, from *Mizraim* or *Menes*, we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

	Bef. Christ.
TIRHAKAH, last of the <i>Æthiopians</i> } [Tirhapy]	705
Confederacy of the XII PRINCES } [Prin-bé-skei]	688
PSAMITICHUS [Psamitpy]	670
NECUS s. [Necusfas]	616
PSAMMIS s. [Psammaug]	600
APRIES s. [Aprunf]	594
AMASIS [Amaslaun]	569
PSAMMINITUS s. who was con- quered by <i>Cambyfes</i> , son of <i>Cyrus</i> } [Psaminitlel]	525

*Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the
Medes from Sennacherib.*

DEJOCES [Déjopxou]	709
PHRAORTES s. [Phraflau]	656
CYAXARES s. [Cyaxafif]	634
ASTYAGES s. [Aftuno]	594
*CYAXARES II. [Cy-d-lun]	559

Kings of PERSIA.

CYRUS [Cyruts]	536
CAMBYSES s. [Cambylen]	529
†[OROPASTES MAGUS]	}
DARIUS son of HYSTASPES [Dar- hyftalda]	
XERXES s. by <i>Atossa</i> , daughter of } Cyrus [Xerxoku]	485
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. } [Longfauf]	464

* *Cyaxares* succeeded *Astyages* in the Civil Government, and *Cyrus*, Grandson of *Astyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*, in the military Government.

† Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*; Ctesias, *Spendadates*; *Æschylus*, *Mardus*; and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

Bef. Christ.

XERXES II. s. slain by	}	423
Sogdianus base br. slain by		
Ochus base br. commonly called		
DARIUS NOTHUS [Dar-nothodi]	}	404
Arfaces eldest s. commonly called		
Artaxerxes Mnemon [Mngyf]		
OCHUS s. [Ochilk]		358
ARSES youngest s. [Arstip]		337
DARIUS CODOMANNUS, descended	}	335
from Darius Nothus [Codomattu]		

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tāzāpyl Prin-bé-skei Pfamitpy.
 Necusfas Pfammaug Aprunf Amaslāun Pfaminitleh.
 Dejopxou Phraßlau Cyaxassf Astuno Cy-d-lun.
 Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hyßalda Xerxoku Long fauf.
 [Xerd-sog] Dar-nothodi Mnoyf Arstip Ochilk Co-
 domattu.

TABLE XIV.

*The different Names of the same Persons in
 Scripture and in Profane Authors.*

* ARBACES	- - -	Tiglath Pileser, 2 Kings xv. 29.
† BBLEFIS	}	BALADAN, Isa. xxxix. 1.
NABONASSAR		
MARDOK EMPADUS		Merodach BALADAN, Isa. <i>ibid.</i>
Assar-Addinus	}	ESARHADDON, 2 Kings xix. 37. ASNAPPER, Ezra iv. 10.
† NABONADIUS		BELSHAZZAR, Dan. v. 28.
CYAXARES		DARIUS the mede, Dan. iii. 31.
SABACON		SO, 2 Kings xvii. 4.

* Called also by *Castor*, *Ninus*, junior.

|| Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pilneser*.

† Called also by *Nicolas Damascenus*, *Nanibrus*.

† Called also by *Berosus*, *Nabonnedus*; by *Megasthenes*, *Nabonidochus*; by *Herodotus*, *Labynetus*; and by *Josephus*, *Naboandilus*.

NECVS	Pharaoh NECHO, 2. <i>Chr.</i> 35. 20.
TARACHVS	TIRHAKAH, <i>Isa.</i> xxxvii. 9.
APRIES	Pharaoh HOPHRah, <i>Jer.</i> xlii. 30.
DEJOCES	ARPHAXAD, <i>Jud.</i> i. 1.
* ARTAXERXES LONGIMANVS	AHASUERUS, <i>Esth.</i> ii. 16.
SALMANESER	{ ENEMESAR, <i>Tob.</i> i. 2.
SENNACHERIB	{ SHALMON, <i>Hof.</i> x. 14.
ASTYAGES	SARGON, <i>Isa.</i> xx. 1.
SEVECHUS	AHASUERUS, <i>Dan.</i> ix. 1.
SAOSDUCHINUS	SETHON, <i>Herodot.</i> 2.
CAMBYSES	† NABUCHODONOSOR, <i>Jud.</i> i.
SMERDIS	AHASUERUS, <i>Exra</i> iv. 6.
	ARTAXERXES, <i>Exra</i> iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-tig Bel-baſa-nāb Nabonad-belſh Dar-m-cya Sab-fo.
 Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empād-balad Aſs-eſar-aſnap.
 Sen-farg Salm-ene-ſhalm Sev-feth Saos-nabu Smerd-art.
 Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Aſty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the
 Death of ALEXANDER the Great.*

Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Ptolemaus LAGUS or Soter [<i>Lagtyo</i>]	304
Ptol Philadelphus s. [<i>Phadko</i>]	284
Ptol. Evergetes s. [<i>Eudos</i>]	246
PTOL. Philopator s. [<i>Ptol-phceē</i>]	221
PTOL. EPIPHANES s. [<i>Ptol-epiphezo</i>]	204

* Archbiſhop Uſher thinks that *Darius Hyſtaſpes* was the K. *Ahaſuerus* that married *Eſther*; *Scaliger*, that *Acræes* was.

† *Nabuchodonosor* was a Name among the *Babylonians*, commonly given to their Kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was among the *Egyptians*.

	Bef. Christ.
Ptol. PHILOMETOR s. [Phombeix]	180
Ptol. PHYSCON b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyrade]	120
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard s. of <i>Lathyrus</i> [Aulaul]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

Kings of SYRIA.

	Bef. Christ.
SELEUCUS Nicanor Sél-nitad	312
ANTIOCHUS SOTER s. [Anti-sodoïn]	279
ANTIOCHUS THEOS s. [A-theaux]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
SELEUCUS CERAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR s. [Sel-phaks]	186
ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR s. [Ant-eúpafo]	164
DEMETRIUS SOTER s. of <i>Seleucus Philopator</i> }	162
[Dem-Sâse]	
ALEXANDER BALA [Al-balbuz]	150
DEMETRIUS Nicator son of <i>Demetrius Soter</i> }	145
D-nicafu]	
ANTIOCHUS SIDETES b. [Sidétbox]	140
DEMETRIUS Nicator [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS son of <i>Demet. Nicat.</i> }	123
[Grypadi]	
SELEUCUS s. [Seleucuns]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of <i>Armenia</i> [Tigraneit]	83

The Memorial Lines.

Lagtyo Phadko Eudos Ptol-pheeb Ptol-epiphezo Phombeix.
 Physcobfu Lathyrade Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatla.
 Sél-nitad Anti-sodoïn A-theaux Sel-caldfu Cerauneel.
 Ant-magdee Sel-phaks An-Eboil Ant-eúpafo Dem-Sâse.
 Al-balbuz D-nicafu Sidétbox D-nicaty Zebbel.
 Grypadi Seleucuns Philipne Tigraneit ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after the
Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of <i>Joradack</i> [<i>Jeshúalis</i>]	536
JOIAKIM s. [<i>Joiakokr</i>]	483
ELIASHIB s. [<i>Elsholt</i>]	453
JOIADAH s. [<i>Joidoat</i>]	413
* JOHANAN s. [<i>Johanánipt</i>]	373
JADdua [<i>Jadutob</i>]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [<i>On-prímida</i>]	321
SIMON the just s. [<i>Sim-jig</i>]	300
ELEAZAR b. [<i>Eleádna</i>]	291
MANASSEH son of <i>Jaddua</i> , and uncle of } <i>Simon the Just</i> [<i>Manásleps</i>]	276
† ONIAS II. son of <i>Simon the Just</i> [<i>On-sdux</i>]	250
SIMON II. s. [<i>Sim-secdap</i>]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [<i>On-tboul</i>]	195
JASON b. [<i>Jasboil</i>]	175
MENELAUS b. [<i>Menelápe</i>]	172
On the Death of <i>Menelaus</i> . <i>Alcimus</i> was made High Priest by <i>Antiochus Eupator</i> . After him <i>Jonathan</i> br. of <i>Judas</i> was made High Priest by <i>Alexander Bala</i> .	
JUDAS MACCABÆUS (s. of <i>Mattathias</i> , descended from <i>Asmonæus</i>) Captain of } the <i>Jews</i> [<i>Ju-máccabais</i>]	166
JONATHAN b. [<i>Jónabaux</i>]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [<i>Si-macbot</i>]	143
HYRCANUS s. [<i>Hyrcau</i>]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [<i>K-Arbys</i>]	106
Alex. JANNÆUS b. [<i>Jannazu</i>]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [<i>Alxándroik</i>]	78

* Called also *Jonathan*. *Nehem*.

† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, *Eleazar* was made
High Priest.

	Bef. Christ.
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [Aristób-secaun])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [Hyrca-secunf]	63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [Antigonox]	40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [Herodík]	38
ARCHELAUS [Archelt]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeshúalis Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.
 Jadutob On-primida Sim-jig Eleadna Manasseps.
 On-sdux Sim-secdap On-tboul, Jasboil Menelape.
 Ju-máccabafs Jónabaux Si-macbot Hyrcan K-Arbys.
 Jannazu Alexandroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunf.
 Antigonoz Herodík Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of Antient Monarchies.

	Bef. Christ.
NINUS Founder of the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [Ninexlou]	2059
SEMIAMIS Wife of <i>Ninus</i> [Semamaul]	1965
SARDANAPALUS in whom ended the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [Sardanpop or paup]	747 767
ÆGIALEUS, King of <i>Sicyon</i> [Ægialezkou]	2089
INACHUS, first King of <i>Argos</i> [Inakus]	1856
THE OGYGIAN FLOOD under <i>Ogyges</i> Kng of <i>Attica</i> [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, son of <i>Japetus</i> , brother of <i>Atlas</i> [Praškoí]	1687
CROCOPUS first King of <i>Athens</i> [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS first King of <i>Corinth</i> [Sisyphálzo]	1504
TEUCER first King of <i>Troy</i> [Teucbuzd]	1502
CADMUS first King of <i>Thebes</i> [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expelled <i>Crete</i> by his Son <i>Jupiter</i> , settles in <i>Italy</i> [Satatty]	1330

	Bef. Christ.
PERSÆUS first King of <i>Mycene</i> [Pérſatæſ]	1313
HERCULES, Son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmæna</i> [Herbdœiſ]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argobdæup]	1267
OEDIPUS King of <i>Thebes</i> [Oédibefſ]	1266
THESEUS Son of <i>Ægeus</i> [Thesbdif]	1234
*CODRUS the last King of <i>Athens</i> [Codráxpa]	1071
CARANUS first King of <i>Macedon</i> [Cárankaſ]	814
CANDAULES King of <i>Lydia</i> [Candaupſu]	735
CROESUS King of <i>Lydia</i> [Crœſúſe]	562
CYRUS Founder of the <i>Persian</i> Empire [Cyrutſ]	536
ALEXANDER Founder of the <i>Græcian</i> Empire [Alexita]	} 331
JULIUS CÆſAR Founder of the <i>Roman</i> Em- pire [Julæſ]	
	46

The Memorial Lines.

Ninexlou Semanaul Sardanpop or paup Ægialéxkou.
Inákus Ogygapæus Praſkoi, Cecblus Siſyphálzo.
Teuchbuzd Cadmáfno Satártý Pérſatat Herbdœiſ.
Argóbdaup Oédibefſ Thesbdif Codráxpa Cárankaſ.
Candaupſu Crœſúſe Cyrutſ Alexita Julæſ.

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

	Bef. Christ.
The THEBAN War [Thebadel]	1225
First MESSENIAN War [Meſſpôt]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [Meſſku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonx]	490

* After the Death of *Codrus* the *Athenians* had perpetual } 1070
 Archons, the first of which was *MEDON* [Medæxoiz]
 Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was *CHAROPS* } 754
 [Charopſuo]
 Then Annual Archons, the first of which was *CREON* } 680
 [Creſeiz] ————— *Medæxoiz Charopſuo Creſeiz.*

	Bef. Christ.
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamóky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopx]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Pelosib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctratpi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantisi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granitif]	334
Battle of Issus [Istit]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbitib]	331
ALEXANDER the Great succeeds Phillip } [Alextis]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [Ar'tet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægtas]	316

The Memorial Lines.

Thebadel & Messpot Mesku Marathónx Salamáky.
Eurymedopx Pelosib Leuctratpi Mantisi Phocilp.
Granitif Istit Arbitib Alextis Aritet Ægtas.

N. B. After the Death of *Alexander*, there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroyed except four. These were *Cassander*, *Lyfimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*, and they divided the whole Empire between them.

CASSANDER had MACEDON and GREECE.

LYSIMACHUS had THRACE and those Parts of Asia which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

PTOLEMY had Ægypt, LIBYA, A-rabia, PAL-
estine, and Cœlo-Syria.

SELEUCUS all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cass-magre Lyf-thrachebos Ptol-ælibapalsy Seleuc-as.

TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN *Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.*

	Bef. Christ.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Dráſdo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. fl. [Euclixau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinn]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenophilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidad]	212
LINUS and Orpheus [Linadka]	1281
HOMER died [Homnad]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [Archilochuskau]	686
SAPPHO [Sapphsyd]	602
ANACREON [Anacloud]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [Æschlel]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [Pindföx]	440
SOPHOCLES born [Sophoclozoi]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [Theócreku]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [Lycophrepz]	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lycnes Dráſdo Solun Pytháglys Euclixau Socrinn.
 Xenophilou Platok Diotet Aristéd Epicudpa.
 Archidad Linadka Homnad & Archilochuskau.
 Sapphsyd & Anacloud Æschlel Pindföx Sophoclozoi.
 Theócreku Lycophrepz.—

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 3961
 Year of the *Julian* period [Romrinsa] *Anno Mundi*

3251 [Rommidub] in the Year before *Christ* 753,
or as some 752, [Romput] upon the 22 Day of
APRIL [Apride] in the fourth Year of the sixth
Olympiad [fols]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings
lasted 245 Years [Stat-regdol]

	Bef. <i>Christ</i> .
ROMULUS [Romput]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [Numpaf]	714
TULLUS HOSTILIUS [Hostilffy]	670
ANCUS MARTIUS [Ancfip]	637
TARQUINIUS PRISCUS [Prisfaf]	614
SERVIUS TULLIUS [Servups]	576
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS [Superlid]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Rompinsa Rommidub Romput fols Apride. Numpaf
Höftilffy Ancfip Prtsfaf Servupsque Superlid.

TABLE XXI.

The CONSULAR STATE from *Brutus* and *Collatinus* the first Consuls, to *Julius Cæsar* being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularoso]

	Bef. <i>Christ</i>
CONSULS first made [Consulzoi]	507
FIRST Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECENVIRI [Decemvoly]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tfox]	440
INCENDIUM Urbis, or the Burning of the City by the Gauls [Incendikk]	388
War with the SAMNITES [Samnife]	342
War with PYRRHUS King of Epirus [Pyrdoin]	279
FIRST PUNICK War	263
SECOND PUNICK War	216
THIRD PUNICK War	149

	Bef. Christ.
The End of the Sedition of the GRACCHI } [Gracchade]	122
The JUGURTHINE War [Jugubxou]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbat]	113
The Social or ITALIAN War [Italein]	89
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINE'S Conspiracy [Catalaud]	62
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE [Trun]	59
Battle of PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-philob]	41
Battle of ACTIUM [Acta]	31

2

The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfox.
 Incendikk Samnife Pyrdoin Bel-pukessi-das-bok.
 Gracchade Jugubxou Cimbat Italein Mithridkou.
 Syl-dicteiz Catalaud Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

TABLE XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

	Bef. Christ.
I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	An. Dom.
III. TIBERIUS step-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO step-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA {	
VIII. OTHO { [Galb-othofou]	69
IX. VITELLIUS {	
X. VESPASIAN { [Vit-vespoiz]	70
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

O

The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel + Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.
 Nerul Galb-othofou Vit-vespoiz Titpou Domitka.

N. B. The Reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made Way for his absolute Power soon after : The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony* ; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Cæsar*.

TABLE XXIII.

*The. ROMAN Emperors from NERVA
to CONSTANTINE.*

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XIII. NERVA [<i>Nervous</i>]	96
XIV. TRAJAN [<i>Trank</i>]	98
XV. ADRIAN [<i>Adraap</i>]	117
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [<i>Antbip</i>]	137
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. } [<i>Antphibfa</i>]	161
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [<i>Commódbeix</i>]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	} Pert-juli- fant } 193
XX. DIDIUS JULIAN	
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [<i>Caradab</i>]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIA- dumenus	} [Mac-he- dap-k] } 217
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [<i>Al-sedd</i>]	222
XXVI. M-AXIMINUS and M-AXIMUS [<i>Mmetu</i>]	235
XXVII. PUPIENUS & B-ALBINUS [<i>Pu-bdik</i>]	238
XXVIII. GORDIAN [<i>Gordin</i>]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [<i>Pheff</i>]	244
XXX. DECIUS [<i>Decidon</i>]	249
XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [<i>Gal-vódla</i>]	251

* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

	An. Dom.
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérelí]	253
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndaux]	260
XXXIV. * FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Cleſk]	268
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepæ]	270
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoil]	275
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and Numerian [Carr-nudke]	282
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	284
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GA- LERIUS [Chlo-galtyt]	303
XLI. † CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306
XLII. FILII CONSTANTINI, the three Sons of Constantine, viz. Constantine, Constantius, and Constans [Fil- constip]	337
XLIII. JULIAN, Nephew to Constantine the Great [Juliſa]	361
XLIV. JOVIAN [Jovtauf]	364

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phibſa Commód-
beiz.

Pert-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu
Pu-bdik.

Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valérelí Galndaux.
Cleſk Aurepæ Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.
Chlo-galtyt Constys Fil-constip Juliſa Jovtauf.

* FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of Claudius, Aure-
lian was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time
Quintillus, Brother to Claudius, was proclaimed Emperor in Italy,
and his Election allowed by the Senate; but finding himself unable
to support his Cause against Aurelian, he dispatched himself, by
causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days
before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is
here omitted.

† CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the West upon the
Death of his Father Constantius Chlorus; but was not sole Monarch
till the Defeat and Death of LICINIUS, An. Dom. 323. [Liciniter]
He removed the Imperial Seat to BYZANTIUM in the Year 330.
[Byzantiz.]

TABLE XXIV.

The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	A. D.		A. D.
VALENS [<i>Valiso</i>]	364	VALENTINIAN	364
THEODOSIUS MAG-	379	[<i>Valtinitauf</i>]	
nus [<i>The-magtoin</i>]		GRATIAN [<i>Gratoil</i>]	375
ARCADIUS [<i>Arctoul</i>]	395	VALENTINIAN the	383
THEODOS. JUNIOR	408	SECOND [<i>Val-sikt</i>]	
[<i>Theo-júnnozei</i>]		HONORIUS [<i>Honorni</i>]	393
MARCIAN [<i>Marcolz</i>]	450	VALENTINIAN the	424
LEO [<i>Leoloi</i>]	457	third [<i>Va-tódo</i>]	
ZENO [<i>Zenospo</i>]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS	455
ANASTASIUS [<i>Ana-</i>	491	[<i>Max-aviful</i>]	
<i>stafna</i>]		MAJORIAN [<i>Majolp</i>]	457
IUSTIN [<i>Iustlak</i>]	518	* * * * *	
IUSTINIAN [<i>Iusti-</i>	527	AUGUSTULUS, in	475
<i>nilep</i>]		whom ended the	
* * * * *		<i>Western Empire</i>	
PHOCAS [<i>Phocauxs</i>]	602	[<i>Auguftfoil</i>]	800
* * * * *		The Restoration	
LEO ISAURICUS [<i>Le-</i>	717	of the <i>Western</i>	
<i>ispap</i>]		Empire by	
* * * * *		CHARLEMAGNE	
IRENE [<i>Irénpoup</i>]	797	[<i>Charlmeig</i>]	936
BASILIUS MACEDO	867	* * * * *	
[<i>Baf-macekaup</i>]		OTHO MAGNUS	
* * * * *		[<i>Oth-magnis</i>]	1057
LEO PHILOSOPHUS	886	* * * * *	
[<i>Leo-pheiks</i>]		HENRICUS QUARTUS	1152
* * * * *		[<i>Hen-quarbzup</i>]	
ALEXIUS COMNE-	1081	* * * * *	1217
nus [<i>Al-cazka</i>]		FREDERICK ÆNO-	
* * * * *		barbus [<i>Ænbale</i>]	1217
MICHAEL PALÆO-	1261	* * * * *	
logus [<i>Micha-</i>		FREDERICUS se-	1217
<i>paladfa</i>]		cundus [<i>Frebdap</i>]	
* * * * *		* * * * *	

CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of *Constantine Palæologus* the last Emperor of the East [*Constantinoboli*] vid. page 11. 1453

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN *Emperors.*

Valiso The-magtoin Arctoal Theo-júnoxei Marcolæ.
 Léoloi Zenosfo Anastafna ———
 Justlak Justinilep Phocauxe Le-ispap Irenpoup.
 Bas-macekaup Leo-pheiks Al-caxka Micha-paladfa.

WESTERN *Emperors.*

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.
 Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.
 Charlmeig Oth-magnis Hen-quarbxup Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a *complete* Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoin those Persons who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

	An. Dom.
ALARIC, King of the <i>Goths</i> , besieges, takes, and plunders <i>Rome</i> [<i>Alrobz</i>]	410
ATTILA, King of the <i>Huns</i> , called the Scourge of God, ravages <i>Italy</i> [<i>Attisla</i>]	451
Genserik the <i>Vandal</i> sacks <i>Rome</i> [<i>Gensful</i>]	455
ODOACER, King of the <i>Heruli</i> , makes himself Master of <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the Name of King [<i>Odops</i>]	476
THEODORICK, King of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , drives Odoacer from <i>Rome</i> , and kills him with his own Sword [<i>Theódoni</i>]	493
TORILAS the <i>Ostrogoth</i> takes <i>Rome</i> [<i>Totlop</i>]	54
Alrobz Attisla Gensful Odops Theódoni Totlop.	

TABLE XXV.

EASTERN General Councils, vid. page 5.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. CON- stantinople	DAMASUS	THEODOSIUS MAGNUS	MACEDO- nians	381
III. EPHEsus	CELESTINE	THEOD. JUN.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHAL- cedon	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOSC.	451
V. CON- stantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	ORIGENISTS	553
VI. Con- stantinople	AGATHO	CONSTANTINE POGONATUS	MONOTHE- lites	680

The Memorial Lines.

Nicifikon-áritel Codathé-mateib Ephcethe-nesfib.
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Olut C-agcopo-mon-seiz.

WESTERN General Councils.

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS	1255
II. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[LYODÚL-DOIF]	
IV. LATERAN	1215	VIENNA [VITAA]	1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE [CONSTFAS]	1414
[LATBÉD-IN-OIL- dal-lap]	.	BASIL [BASFA]	1431
		FLORENCE [FLORENFIN]	1439
		TRENT [TRENALCL]	1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodul-doif Vitaa Constfas.
Basfia Florenfin Trenalcl —

N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the First, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

Councils not Œcumenial.

ANCYRA	} [Anc- neotal]	} 315	ANTIOCH [Antob]	345
NEOCÆSAREA			SARDICA [Sardisp]	347
GANGRA [Gangtoz]		340	LAODICEA [Laodisa]	361
Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laodisa Sardisp.				

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl. An. Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]	63
—CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]	65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]	101
POLYCARP [Polycarâzei]	108
—JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marboz]	140
—IRENÆUS [Irasp]	167
• THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thasf]	168
ATHENAGORAS [Athnapp]	177
—CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]	192
—TERTULLIAN [Tertand]	192
MINUTIUS FELIX [Mi-fdex]	220
—ORIGEN [Oretz]	230
• GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]	254
• CYPRIAN martyred (Cyprelk)	258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyz]	303
ARNOBIVS [Arnyz]	303
—EUSEBIUS PAMPHILIUS [Eu-pamta]	315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]	326
• CYRIL OF JERUSALEM [Cyr-jilz]	350
HILARY [Hilarilz]	354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphânik]	368
• EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-lyrtoiz]	370
BASIL MAGNUS [Baf-magtoiz]	370
• GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]	370
MACARIUS [Macaript]	373
—AMBROSE [Ambrospo]	374
—JEROM [Jeromtoik]	378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]	380

	<i>Fl. An. Dom.</i>
{ RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
—AUSTIN or AUGUSTIN [Austins]	396
—CHRYSOSTOM [Chrysotouk]	398
{ CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412
{ PHILO JUDÆUS [Phil-jufy]	40
—JOSEPHUS [Joséphau]	67
{ AQUILA [Aquibek]	128
{ THEODOTION [Theodótapu]	175
{ SYMMACHUS [Symchézb]	201

H E R E T I C K S.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
{ CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
{ PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
{ BASILIDES [Basilibbe]	112
{ VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
{ MARCIAN [Marcbox]	140
{ HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
{ MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
{ NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
{ PAULUS SAMOSATANUS [Pau-samdauz]	260
{ MANES [Manep]	277
—ARIUS [Aritel] page 6.	325
{ DONATUS [Dónaten]	329
{ EUNOMIUS [Eunomitauz]	360
{ PRISCILLIAN [Priscispa]	371
{ PELAGIUS [Pelagiôzu]	405

WRITERS against Christianity.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hieroclêze]	202
PORPHYRY [Porphepy]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-pastaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.
 Jus-marbox Iuss Thask Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand.
 Mi-fdex Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk Lactantyt & Arntyt.

Eu-pamfal Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphaniſk.
 Eph-fyr-Baf-Greggotoin Macaript Ambroſpo Jeromtoik.
 Evagteiz Rufinz Auſtins Chryſotouk Cyr-alexêbe.

Phil-juſy Joſephauſp Aquibek Theodôtapu Symchezob.

Ceritheiz Papaaz Baſilibbe Valentady Marcbox.
 Hermogapy Montâpe Pau-famdaux Novdua Manepp.
 Donaten Eunomitaux Priſcitra Pelagioxu.

Celsbux Hieroclêze ——— Porphepy Zoſfel.

TABLE XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	A. D.		Bef. Chriſt.
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	HIPPARCHUS [Hip- parſe]	162
ZOSIMUS [Zosoap]	417		
LEO MAG. [Leo-moff]	444		A. D.
GELASIUS [Gelaſone]	492	ONKELOS [Onkelkoi]	87
JOAN [Joankof]	844	TACITUS [Tacitazei]	108
URBIN VI. } Anti-		AULUS GELLIVS [Ge- laad]	112
CLEMENT VII. } Popes..			
[Urb-j-Cle-p-atoip]	1317	PAUSANIAS [Pauſato]	134
LEO X. [L-az-blat]	1513	GALEN [Galbat]	143
GREGORY XIII. } 1572		DIAGENES LAERTI- us [Laertbop]	147
[Gregobi-bupe]			
SIXTUS QUINTUS } 1585		PRUDENTIVS [Prudinp]	397
[S-quin-aleil]		EUTROPIUS [Eu- tropſek]	428
CLEMENT VIII. } 1592		MERLIN [Merlopai]	477
[Cle-k-aloud]			
		HESEYCHIVS } 499	
SANCHONIATHON } Bef. Chr.		[Heſchſoun]	
SANCHABOUT } 1193		PROCOPIVS [Procolip]	537
HERODOTUS [He- rodofus]	456		Bef. Chr.
MANETHO [Ma- nethiky]	280	AGATHIAS [A- gathlaup]	567
BEROSUS [Berodſou]	269	GILDAS [Gilduſp]	567
		BRIDE [Bedſauſ]	666

	Bef. Christ.		Bef. Christ.
ZONARAS [Zona-rabbak]	1118	TYCHO Brahe [Tychblos]	1546
GRATIAN [Gratabla]	1151	GALILÆO [Galilaisfe]	1642
BALSAMON Bal-aboub]	1191	ERASMUS obit [Erasmus]	1536
Petrus Lombard [Lombalk]	1158	ROBERT Stephens ob. [Ro-ftlun]	1559
THOMAS AQUINAS [Thom-aquads]	1263	TURNEBUS [Turnlaul]	1565
PETRARCH [Petrattu]	1335	HENRY STEPHENS ob. [Hen-ftel/s]	1563
PTOL. GEOGRAPH [Ptol-gëografz]	140	THUANUS HISTORICUS [Thuanfap]	1617
COPERNICUS [Copenicafoit]	1473		

The Memorial Lines.

Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Gelafone Joankof.
 Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip L-az-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud
 Gregobi-bupe.
 Sanchabout Herodofus Manetheky Hipparbfe Berodfon.
 Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitaxeï Pausato Galbot.
 Laertbop Prudinp Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.
 Procolip Aguthlaup Gildusf Bedfous Zonorabbak.
 Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thom-aquads Petrattu
 Ptol-gëografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilaisfe.
 Erasmus Ro-ftlun Turnlaul Hen-ftel/s Thuanfap.

*The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished
 may also be known in general, as follows :*

	Flourished under
VITRUVIUS	JULIUS Cæfar
DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS	AUGUSTUS
STRABO	TIBERIUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	NERO
QUINTUS CURTIUS	VESPASIAN
PLUTARCH	TRAJAN
APPIAN	

ARRIAN
ULPIAN
PROSPER
OROSIUS
JORNANDES

}

Flourished under
ANTONINUS P-IUS
SEVERUS
THEODOSIUS JUNIOR
JUSTINIAN

The Memorial Lines.

VITRUV-JUL HALIC-AUG STRAB-TIB SIL-ITAL-NERO CURT-VESP
PLUT-APPI-TRA ARRI-ANR ULP-SEV PROS-OROS-THEO JORN-
JUST.

TABLE XXVIII.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.

		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The First	Bishop of Rome	St. Peter [Pest] 43
	Pope	HYGINUS Hygalo 154
	Imperii ORIENTIS	GALERIUS [Ori-gal-tyr] 303
	Emperor of CON- stantinople	ARCADIUS [Const- arctoul] 395
	TURKISH Emperor	OTTOMAN [Turk- ottomadnoi] 1297
	Emperor of the Ro- mans	JULIUS CÆSAR before Chr. [Rom-jus] 46
	King of ITALY in the Empire	ODOACER [Ital-odops] 476
	Emperor of GER- many	CHARLEMAGNE [Ger-charlmeig] 800
	King of FRANCE	PHARAMOND [Fran-pharamody] 420
	King of Spain	ATHAULPHUS [Sp-athfaz] 410
	King of PORTUGAL	ALPHONSUS [Port- alabin] 1139
	King of SCOTLAND	FERGUSIUS before Christ [Scot-fergtid] 332
	King of ENGLAND	EGBERT [Engkek] 828
	King of POLAND	BOLESLAUS [Pol- bolatb] 1000

Theit	{	King of DENmark	OLAUS [Den-olak- xou]	} <i>An. Dom.</i>	809
		King of SWeden	Bero [SWE-Bkib]		

The Memorial Lines.

Pest Hygalo Ori-galyyt Const-arctoul Turk-ottomadnoi.
 Rom-jufs Ital-ódops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamédy.
 Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolastb Engkek.
 Den-olakxou SWE-Bkib. ———

TABLE XXIX.

*The Times of the Writing of the Canonical
 Books of the New Testament.*

	A. D.		A. D.
1 THESfal. } [Thes-	52	Titus and } [Ti-	65.
2 THEssal. } le-t]	53	1 TIMothy } tim/su }	
1 Peter [Pelf]	54	2 Peter } [Sec-pe-	67
GALATIANS		2TIMothy } timaup }	
1 and 2 CORinthians	57	Jude [Judpa]	71
ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		Revelations [Revnau]	96
PHILIPPIANS	62	JOHN Gospel and	97
COLLOSSIANS } Phi-		Epistles [Jonp]	
E-PHESIANS } col-		MATTHEW [Mob or	41
PHILEMON } E-ph-		Matfa]	
JAMES		MARK [Marot]	43
HEBREWS [Hebf]	63	L-uke [Laub]	61
		Acts [Acß]	63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-jasé Hebß
 Ti-tim/su.
 Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnau Jonp Móbb Marot Acß
 Laub.

TABLE XXX.

The Provincial and Legatine Constitutions, according to the Order in which they were made.

<i>Constitutiones. Editæ A. D.</i>	<i>Editæ A. D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede] 1222	R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardix] 1230	[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed-] 1236	WALTER [Walted] } 1322
mundis]	Si. MEFHAM } 1328
OTHONIS Card. } 1237	[Mephtek] }
Legati [Othdip] }	J. STRATFORD } 1342
BONIFACII [Bonefa] 1261	[Stratfotod] }
OTHOBONI Card. } 1268	S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] } 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk] }	S. LANGHAM } 1367
J. PECCHAM apud } 1279	[Langhisp] }
READING [Pec-] }	S. SUDBURY [Sud-] } 1378
readdoin]	butoik] }
Ejusdem, apud } 1281	T. ARUNDEL [A-] } 1408
LAMBETH [Pec-] }	runfyk] }
lambeka] }	H. CHICHELEY } 1415
	[Chichfal] }

The Memorial Lines.

Stephede Ricardix Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.
 Bonefa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.
 Stratfotod Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.
 Sudbutoik & Langhisp. ———

GEOGRAPHICA.

SECTION III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.

IN the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe*, into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

It is further to be observed, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in Order, to the *Northern, Middle, and Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other, may be remembered at the same Time. Thus, in the *Memorial Line* for *France*, Fra=P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Guí-La-DaP.

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, *viz.* P-icardy. Normandy, I-sle of *France*, and CHAMPagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, *viz.* BREtagne, O-rleanois, Bourgoigne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-DaP denotes the four *Southern* Governments, *viz.* Guienne with Gascony, Languedock, DAuphiny and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several

Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a straight Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joins to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are joined together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus, Guí-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joins to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joined to the foregoing Syllable, signify that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turkey* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of ancient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines* contrived for that Purpose.

TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing NORway, S-weden, ^{^ belong}
 RUSSIA ; D-enmark ; ^{ing to}

2. *Middle* ; Containing Netherlands, Germany, ^{Denmark}
 POLand, Little T-artary ; FRANCE, SWITZERland,
 HUNGary, TRANsilvānia, MOLdavia, WALāchia.

3. *Southern* ; Containing Spain with Portugal,
 Italy, Turkey.

Eur=No-S-Rū D ; Né-Gē-Pō-L-T, Fran-Switz-Hūn-
 Trān-Mō-Wā ; Sp†It†Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing Great TARTary, GEOR-
 gia.

2. *Middle* ; Containing Turkey in Asia ; Persia,
 Empire of the MOgul, CHINA.

3. *Southern* ; Containing ARABIA, East INDIES.

As=Ta-Gēō ; Tur-Pé-Mō-Chīn ; Arab†Ind.——

III. AFRICA is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing Barbary, BILdulgerid,
 E-gypt.

2. *Middle* ; Containing ZAara, Negroland, GUI-
 nea, N-ubia,

3. *Southern* ; Containing CONgo, ABissinia,
 Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAfraria, Monomotopa,
 ZANGuebar, Coast of Ajan.

AF=BáBíl-E ; ZāNēGuī-N_Λ ; Con-Ābīss-Ābe, Cāf-
 Mōno-Zāngu-Āj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into,

1. *N-orthern* ; Containing New WALES, New

† *A monarchy*. *Qu. Morve, called Transylvania, &c.*

BRITAIN, LOUISIANA, CANADA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, NEW ENGLAND, lying from South-West to North-East.

2. *Southern*, Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRAZIL, CHILI, PARAGUAY, Terra MAGellanica.

N-AM=Wal-Brit-Loui-Can-Mex-Flor-Car-Vi-Ma
P-Yor-J-Eng. *Gayana*, *Patagonia*.

—S-AM=Firm-Per-Amaz-Brä-Chi-Pat-Mag.

TABLE II.

The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.

I. *NORWAY* is divided into five Parts or Governments, *viz.*

WARDhuys (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRONtheim, BERGEN, ANSLO.

II. *SWEDEN* is divided into four general Parts, *viz.*

Swedish LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, SWEDEN PROPER, FINLAND, GOTHland.

III. *DENMARK* contains

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEaland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. *RUSSIA* contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are,

Northern; LAPland, Dwina or Archangel.

Middle; FINLAND, ESTHonia, LIVONIA, INGRia, NOVGorod, MOSCOW.

Western; LITHuania, POLOtsk, MOHilev, UKRAINE, BELGorod.

Southern; BUDziak Tartary, CRIM Tartary or TAURIDA, VARONEZ, DO'n KOZACKS.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR = Ward (F-Lāp) DröBërÄns. SWED = Lā (B)

Sweap-FIn Gō.

DEN = Jut-Zea.

RUSS = Lap-Dwī; FīnĖstLīv; Nōv-Mōs; Lith-Pōl-Mō-Ukŕ-Bēl; Bud-Crīm-Vōr-Dōn.

TABLE III.

The particular Divisions of Middle EUROPE.

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, heretofore were generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the North, frequently called *Holland*, and the former *Spanish Netherlands* to the South, often called *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, viz. *Friseland*, *Groningen*, *Overyssel*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Guzlderland* with *Zutphen*, *Z-ealand*.

The ^{*Austrian & French*} *Spanish Netherlands* were usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. *Flanders*, *B-rabant*, *MAR-*quisate of the Empire within *Brabant*, *Seignory* of *Malines* within *Brabant*, Part of *G-uzlderland*, *LIM-burg*, *ARTois*, *HAINault*, *NAMur*, *LUXEMburg*.

HOLL = Fris-GŖOV H-Ū-Gŭē-Zū Z; Fla-B̄ (Mar-Ma), GLim Art-Hāi-Nā-Lūdem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into ¹⁹ ~~Nine~~ Circles:

Three *Northern*; Circle of *Westphalia*, Circle of *lower Saxony*, Circle of *upper Saxony*.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower Rhine*, Circle of *upper Rhine*, Circle of *FRANCONIA*.*

Three *Southern*; Circle of *Suabia*, Circle of *BA-varia*, Circle of *Austria*.†

To which may be added ~~the Kingdom of BONE-~~

* To which add *Burgundy*.
† A monarchy. see more.

Monarchy. ~~MIA~~ distinguished into four general Parts, viz. Lu-
 satia, Silesia, BOHEMIA ~~proper~~, Moravia.

GERM = We-Säl-ū; Rhil-ū-Frän; Sua-Bäv-Aus.
 BOHE = Lufa-Si Bo-Mör.

III. POLAND was divided into two general Parts; the Duchy of Lithuania, and the Kingdom of Poland properly so called.

Lithuania contained the Duchy of Courland, Samogitia, LITHUANIA proper.

Polonia, or Poland. The Kingdom of Poland contained PRUSSIA, POLACHIA, MAZOVIA, Poland magna, Poland parva, little Russia, VOLHINIA, PODOLIA.

POL = CouSa-Lith; Pru-Pölach, Māz, Pölmapa-Rus-VolhiPödol.

IV. FRANCE was divided into Twelve Governments.

Four Northern; P-icardy, Normandy, I-sle of France, CHAMPAGNE.

Four Middle; BRETAGNE, O-rleannois, BOURGOGNE, L-ionnois.

Four Southern; GUIENNE with Gascony, LANGUEDOC, DAUPHINY, P-rovence.

To which may be added, the other Countries comprehended within the Compass of Old Gaul, viz.

LORRAIN, East of Champagne.

SAVOY, East of Burgundy and Dauphiny.

SWITZERLAND, East of Franche Compté.

FRANCHÉ COMPTÉ, East of B-urgundy.

FRA = P Nor-Ī-Chām; Brét-Ō-Böü L; Gui-Lā-DāP. LorCh, SavBūDa, SwiC, CoB.

TABLE IV.

The particular Divisions of Southern EUROPE.

I. SPAIN (excluding Portugal) may be divided into two general Parts:

~~Spain is divided into Germany~~ *x a monarchy, 1791 divided into 92 departments.*

Northern ; Containing Eight Provinces, viz GAL-
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATA-
lonia, LEON, Old Castile.

Southern ; Containing Five Provinces, viz. New
Castile, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA=Gál-A-Bisc-N-~~Ar~~Ar-Cat, Lē-Cās-~~vet~~ ; Casno-
Val, And-MūrG.

II. *ITALY* might formerly be distinguished into
Northern, or Lombardy ; Containing Piedmont,
MONTserrat, MILAN, G-enoa, VENICE, MANTUA,
PARMA, MIRANDOLA, MODENA.

Southern ; Lucca, Tuscany, the PAPacy or States
of the Church, NAPLES.

IT=Lom (=Pi-Mōntē-MilG, VenManPa^γ-Mīmōd)
Lu-Tū Pāp-Nāp.

III. *TURKEY* in *EUROPE* may be distinguished into
Northern ; Containing Bessarabia, Croatia, D-al-
matia, BOSnia, Servia, BULGARIA.

Southern ; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, Ro-
mania, CHIMæra, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK=Befs, CrōD, Bō-Sē-Būl ; Alb-Māc-Rōm,
Chimæra-Jā LīvādMōr.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR=Ward (F-Lāp)DrōBēr[~]Å[~]B SWED=Lā
(B) Swep-FIn Gō.

DEN=Jut-Zea.

RUSS=Lap-Dwt ; FinĒstLiv[~]Ing-Nōv-Mōs ; Lith-
Pōl-Mō-Ukr-Bel ; Bud-Crim-Vā[~]Dōn.

HOLL=Fris-G[~]OV H-Ū-Gæ-Zū Z ; Fla-B_λ (Mar-
Ma) GLim Art-Hā-Nā-Lūxēm.

GERM=We-Sāl-[~]rp ; Rht-[~]Frān ; Sua-Bāv-Aūs,
~~BOHE~~=Lufa-St Bō-Mōr.

POL=CouSā-Lith ; Pru-Pōlach[^] Māz ; Polmapa-Rūs-
VōlhiPōdol.

FRA = P Nor-Ī-Chām ; Brét-Ō-Boü L ; Guí-Lā-DāP. LorCh, SavBūDa, SwiC, CōB.

SPA = Gál-Ā-Bīlc-N-Āra-Cāt, Lē-Cāsuet, Casno-Vāl And-MūrG.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mōnt-MīlG, VenManPā-MīMód) Lu-Tū Pāp-Nāp.

TURK = Befs, CrōD-Bō-Sē-Būl ; Alb-Māc-Rōm, Chim-Jā LivādMōr.

TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, SCOTLAND.

I. *ENGLAND* may be divided into three general Parts, *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the *West* Coast from
North to *South*.

Cumberland

Westmorland

Lancashire

[Cum-WeLā]

On the *East* Coast from
North to *South*.

Northumberland

Durham

Yorkshire

[NorDūrYōr]

The *Middle* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the *West* joining to
Wales from N. to S.

Chēshire

Shrophshire

Herefordshire

Monmouthshire

[CheShHēMon]

On the *East* Coast from
North to *South*.

Lincolnshire

N-orfolk

S-uffolk

Essex

[Li NSEs]

Between <i>Lincolnshire</i> E. and <i>Chesh.</i> and <i>Shropsh.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouthshire</i> W.
---	--	---

Derbyshire } Nottinghamshire } N. Staffordshire Leicestershire Rutlandshire [De-Nō Stāf-Lē-R]	Worcestershire Warwickshire Northamptonsh. Bedfordshire Huntingdonshire Cambridgeshire [Wor-Wā-Nō-B-Hūn-C]	Gloucestershire Oxfordshire Buckinghamsh. Hertfordshire Middlesex [Gl-Ō-Būc-HērM]
--	--	--

The Southern Part of *ENGLAND* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn</i> Sea.	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
---	--

Cornwall
Devonshire
Somersetshire
Dorsetshire

Wiltshire
Berkshire
Hampshire
Surrey
Sussex
Kent

[Corn-Dēv-SōDō]

Wilt-BērHā-SūrS-Kēn]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WēLā, NorDūrYōr; CheShHeMon, Li NSēs;
De-Nō Stāf-Lē-R,
Wor-Wā-Nō-B-Hūn-C, Gl-Ō-Būc-HērM, Corn-Dēv-SōDō, Wilt-BērHā-SūrS-Kēn.

The Division of *ENGLAND* according to the Circuits.

Western.

Cor-dē-dor-ham Som-wilt.

Home.

Hert-ēs-ken-sur-sus.

Oxford.

Bar-O-glouce-mon
worcest-here-shop-staff.

Midland.

North-rut-linc Derby-no-leice-war.

Norfolk.

Nórf-fu-cam Hun-béd-
buck.

Northern.

Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-
cumber.

II. WALES is divided into Two general Parts:

North Wales; Containing ANGLESEY, CAERNARVON-
shire, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINTSHIRE, MERIONETHSHIRE,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

South Wales; Containing CARDIGANSHIRE, RADNOR-
shire, PEMBROKESHIRE, CARMARTHENSHIRE, BRECKNOCK-
shire, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

W = Ang-Cá-Dē-Flj-ch., Meri-Mōnt-sh; Card-Rādn-
-bere, Pem-Cā-BreGlām-mon.,

N. B. The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining
Counties of *England*; as *ch. Cheshire*, adjoining to
Flintshire; *mont-sh, sh. Shropshire*, adjoining to *Mont-*
gomeryshire, &c.

III. SCOTLAND is divided into Two general
Parts:

North Scotland, or *Higblands*, beyond the River *Tay*,
containing 13 Counties; among which are STRATH-
NAVERN, CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, ROSS, LOCHABAR,
MURRAY, BRAIDALBIN, P-erth.

South Scotland, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 20
Counties; some of which are ARGYLE, FIFE, LOTHIAN,
AIRE, GALLOWAY.

SCOT = Strath-Cäith SùthRös | Loch + Mur | BraiP;
Arg + FiLo-Air/Gäl.,

IV. IRELAND is divided into Four larger Parts
or Provinces.

ULSTER to the North

MUNSTER to the South

LEINSTER to the East.

CONNAUGHT to the West.

IREL = Ulst ~~Con~~ Munst — ,

Irel = Ulst Con - Spéin Munst

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

IN FRANCE.

Amiens ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>	Bourdeaux in <i>Guienne</i>
Paris in the <i>Isle of France</i>	Thoulouse in <i>Languedoc</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>	Greenoble in <i>Dauphiny</i>
Troyes } in <i>Champagne</i>	Dijon in <i>Burgundy</i>
Rheims }	Aix }
Rennes in <i>Bretagne</i>	Marseilles } in <i>Provence</i> .
Poitiers in <i>Orleanois</i>	Orange }

The Memorial Lines.

Ampica Pisse Rounor Troy-rheicham Rénbreta Poictorl.
 Bourdgui Thola Greedau Dijónburg Aix-mar & Or-
 prov.

IN the NETHERLANDS.

Middleburg in <i>Zealand</i>	Dunkirk } in <i>Flanders</i>
Deventer in <i>Overysfel</i>	Douay }
Leuwarden in <i>Friesland</i>	Mons }
Brusfels in <i>Brabant</i>	Cambray }
Bruges in <i>Flanders</i>	Loo in <i>Gelderland</i>
Charleroy in <i>Namur</i>	Antwerp in <i>Brabant</i>

Midzea Devóveryfs Leuwárfries Brúsraba Brugflan.
 Charlnam Dunk-dóuafland Mon-cambhan Loogel &
 Antbrab.

IN GERMANY.

Hamburg } Ch. Town in	Francfort in <i>Up. Rhine</i>
Hanover } Low. Saxony	Nurem- } in <i>Franconia</i>
Wittem- } in Upper	burg }
burg } Saxony	Munster in <i>Westphalia</i>
Heidelberg } in the Circ.	Strasbourg in <i>Up. Rhine</i>
Cologne } of Lo Rhine	Cleves in <i>Westphalia</i>
Munich in <i>Bavaria</i>	Vienna in <i>Austria</i>
Augsburg in <i>Swabia</i>	

Hamb-hanosal Witsup Hei-colrbilo Munbavar Aug-
fwab.
 Francrbup NurF Munsweß Strasrbup Clevrweßpha
 ViennAuf,

IN SPAIN.

BILBOA in <i>Biscay</i>	PAMPELUNA in <i>Navarre</i>
COMPOSTELLA in <i>Gallicia</i>	SARAGOSSA in <i>Arragon</i>
SEVILLE in <i>Andalusia</i>	BURGOS in <i>Castile vetus</i>
BARCELONA in <i>Catalonia</i>	MADRID in <i>Castile nova</i>
OVIEDO in <i>Asturia</i>	TORTOSA in <i>Catalonia</i>

Bilbis Composgal Sevandal Barcatal Ovas.

Pampelnav Saragar Burcaf-vet Mad-ca-no Tortcat.

IN TURKEY in Europe.

SOPHIA, chief } <i>Bulgaria</i>	TERGOVISK in <i>Walachia</i>
Town in }	HERMAN- } <i>Transylvania</i>
BELGRADE in <i>Servia</i>	stadt in }
SERAIO in <i>Bosnia</i>	CHOCZIM in <i>Moldavia</i>
SPALATRO in <i>Dalmatia</i>	CONSTANTI- } <i>Romania</i>
SALONICHI in <i>Macedonia</i>	nople in }
CARLSTAT in <i>Croatia</i>	

Sophbul Belferwi Seraibos Spalda Salonmac.

Carlscre Tergówalach Hermtransyl Chocmo Constrom.

TABLE VII.

Remarkable Places, sparsim, in Europe.

FONTARABIA in <i>Biscay</i>	CASSEL incir. of up. <i>Rhine</i>
RATISBON in <i>Bavaria</i>	ARCHANGEL in <i>Dwina</i>
PADUA in <i>Venice</i>	HOCHSTET } in <i>Bavaria</i>
NIMEGUEN in <i>Guelderland</i>	BLLENHEIM }
OLIVA in <i>Prussia</i>	ST. OMERS in <i>Artois</i>
CONSTANCE in <i>Swabia</i>	VERDEN } in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
AIX LA CHA- } in <i>West-</i>	BREMEN } in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
pelle } <i>phalia</i>	MAGDEBURG in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
MONTPE- } in <i>Longue-</i>	CALAIS in <i>Picardy</i>
lier } <i>doc</i>	BADEN in <i>Swabia</i>

BENEVENTO in *Naples*
BREDA in *Brabant*
CADIZ in *Andalusia*
AGINCOURT in *Artois*
MITTAW in *Courland*
MALAGA in *Granada*
TRIERS in cir. of *lo. Rhine*
MAESTRICH in *Limburg*
HAVER- } in *Normandy*
 degrace }
VALEDOLID in *Old Castile*
TOLEDO in *New Castile*
MEAUX in *Champagne*
SOISSONS in *Isle of France*
AVIGNON in *Provence*
NASSAW in c. of *up. Rhine*
CITIDELLA in *Minorca*
CAGLIARI in *Sardinia*
PALERMO in *Sicily*
SLESWICK in *Jutland*
BASTIA in *Corfica*
CRACOW in *Poland parva*
WARSAW in *Mazovia*
BERGEN in *Norway*
COPENHAGEN in *Zealand*
NISMES in *Languedoc*
CHRISTIANA in *Aggerhuys*
TURIN in *Piedmont*
RIGA in *Livonia*
ROCHELLE in *Orleannois*
GOTTENBURG in *Gothland*
LUNDEN in *Sconen*
CRESSY in *Picardy*
SALAMANCA in *Leon*
ZELL in *lower Saxony*
CHAMBERRY in *Savoy*
DANTZICK in *Prussia*
STOCK- } in *Sweden prop*
 holm }
PRESBURG in *up. Hungary*

CORDOVA in *Andalusia*
CARTHAGENA in *Murcia*
BESAN } in *Franche Comte*
 çon }
LIEGE in *Westphalia*
CREMONA in *Milan*
BATCHI- } in the *Peninsula*
 serai } of little *Tartary*
NANCY in *Lorrain*
LEGHORN } in *Tuscany*
FLORENCE }
GENEVA in *Switzerland*
LISBON in *P-ortugal*
RAGUSA in *Dalmatia*
BRESLAW in *Silesia*
PRAGUE in *Bohemia*
STETIN in *Pomerania*
PERPIGNAN in *Rousillon*
TRENT in *Tyrol*
STRASBURG in *Alsace*
POLA in *Istria*
POSEGA }
PETERWA- } in *Sclavonia*
 radin }
BERLIN in *Brandenburg*
DRESDEN } in *Saxony*
LEIPSICK }
RAVENNA in *Romagna*
LORETTO in *Ancona*

ROUSIL- } part of *Catalo-*
 lon } nia
SCLAVONIA of *Hungary*
TYROL of *Austria*
POMERANIA } of *Up.*
BRANDENBURG } *S-axony*
SAXONY }
ISTRIA } part of the *Repa-*
 of *Venice*

ANCONA	{ part of the Pa- pacy or States of the Church	BERRY	} of Orleannois
ROMAGNA		ANJOU	
LIMOSIN	part of Guienne	HOLSTEIN	{ part of LO. Saxony
		CAPITANATE.	

The Memorial Lines.

Fontárabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgelder Olivprus.

Constwab Aix-la-charwest Montpellang Casrbup &
Archdwin.

Hoc-blenhebar Omerart Verdbremfa-lo Magdja-lo
Calpic.

Badswab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.

Mitcourland Malagran Trierbi-l Maeslimbur Haverd.
norm.

ValedoleC TolnewC Meauxcbam Soiffisle & Avigprov.

Nasrb-up Citidelmin Cagsard Palesfici Slesjut.

Bastcorfic Cracopolp Warsnazov Bergeno Copzeel.

Nismlangued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.

GoG Lundson Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfarv.

Dantzicpru Stockswep Prés-upbung Cordandalu Cart-
mur.

Besfran-com Liegerwest Cremmil Battarta-pe Nanlor.

Leg-Flortusc Genfwitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.

Stetpcmeran Perprous Trentyr Strasbalsa Polistri.

Pos-warasclaw Berlbran Dres-Leipsax Ravro Lorettanc.

Rouscatalon Sclavbung Tyrolaufst Pom-brand-faSup
Istven.

Anc-Rompap Limoguienn Berr-Anjorl Holstfalo Cap-
nap.

TABLE VIII.

• *Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,
in Asia, Africa, and America.*

PEKIA ch. City in China	ISPAHAN in Persia
AGRA in India	ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
CHAMBALU in Tartary	CAIRO in Egypt

FEZ in <i>Barbary</i>	PORTROYAL { in <i>Nova Scotia</i>
DAARA in <i>Bildulgerid</i>	ASTRACHAN in <i>Tartary</i>
TOMBUTE in <i>Negroland</i>	NICOSIA in <i>Cyprus</i>
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	MOUSUL } in <i>Diarbec</i>
topa } <i>superior</i>	BAGDAT }
DANGOLA in <i>Nubia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>
CHAXUMO } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	AZOV in <i>Circassia</i>
inferior	
S. FE in <i>Granada</i>	NATOLIA
S. SALVADOR in <i>Brazil</i>	SYRIA } Parts of
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	DIARBEK } <i>Turkey</i>
Assumption in <i>Paraguay</i>	TURCOMANIA } in <i>Asia</i>
QUEBEC in <i>Canada</i>	MINGRELIA of <i>Georgia</i>
PHILADEL- } in <i>Pensilva-</i>	CARAMANIA } of <i>Nato-</i>
phia } <i>nia</i>	AMASIA } <i>lia</i>
JAMES TOWN in <i>Virginia</i>	NATOLIA prop. } largely
BALTIMORE in <i>Maryland</i>	ALADULIA } taken

The Memorial Lines.

Pekchín Agrind Chambart Isppers Alépsyri CairE.
 Fezbarb Daabildul Tombneg Monomæth-supe Dannub
 Chaxæth-inf Fégran Salvbras Jagóchili Asspar.
 Quebcánada Philpens Jam-virgin Baltmary Portno-sc.
 Astractart Nicocyp Mous-Bagdia Smyrnat Azovcirc.

Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Minggeorg Car-Amás-Nat
 Aládnat.

TABLE IX.

Latitude and Longitude of the most remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is added a *Technical Ending*, consisting of three or four Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou-ak, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th Degree

of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But this is not the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because no Minutes are taken notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembering: But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. * And it is farther to be observed, that if of the two Letters, which signify the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*; in that Case, though the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet it is nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and under a half: as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†BERGEN [Berfy-l]	60	5	Constantinople	41	31
STOCKHOLM	59	18	[Conob-ia]	50	14
[Stocklou-ak]			PRAGUE [Prag-		
MOSCOW [Mos-	55	38	ly-bo]	54	18
lu-tei]			DANTZIC		
COPENHAGEN	55	12	[Dantzuf-bei]	47	7
[Coplu-be]			BASIL [Basilfoi-p]		
PARIS [Parfk-e]	48	2	BRUSSELS	50	4
CRACOW [Cra-	50	20	[Brusly-o]		
cuz-cz]			†GIBRALTAR	36	6
VIENNA [Viok-ap]	48	17	[Gibtau-s]		
MADRID [Ma-	40	3	†SMYRNA	38	29
droy-t]			[Smik-dcu]		
ROME [Romfā-be]	41	12	TROY [Troy-en]	40	29

* This Accuracy hath not been altogether observed in those Places which have this Mark (†) placed before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lay.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
† JERUSALEM [Jeruta-ts]	31	36	† Fort S. George Göobi-sou]	13	69
ALEPPO [Ale- pif-tei]	36	38	† SPITSBERGEN [Spitpi-sou]	73	69
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37	32	ARCHANGEL [Archsö-fe]	64	42
† BABYLON [Ba- bit-fo]	33	44	BENGAL [Beng- da-oul]	21	95
ATHENS [Athik-el]	38	25	VENICE [Venst-ad]	45	12
IDA [Idil-doi]	35	27	CAIRO [Caidou-il]	29	35
WARSAW [War- sud-eb]	52	21	LEIPSICK [Leip- sub-ad]	51	12
ALEXANDRIA [Alexib-if]	31	34	† HECLA [Hecst-at]	65	13
S. HELENS [Hel- bu-p]	15	7	† NINEVEH [Ninto-fe]	34	42
LISBON [Listei-bz]	38	10	† PORTO BELLO [Belba-ku]	11	85
NAPLES [Na- plob-bu]	41	15	† PORTO RICO [Ricez-lou]	20	59
MESSINA [Mes- sik-bau]	38	16	† BERMUDAS [Bermsta-lou]	31	59
† CARTHAGE [Carthti-by]	33	10	† J-amaica [Jak-ky]	18	80
NANCY [Nanfei-s]	48	6	† TERCERA ch. of the Azores I.	37	25
† ISPAHAN [Isf- se-on]	32	49	[Tercerip-el]		
AGRA [Agrík-oit]	28	73	† MADEIRA Isl. [Madit-ed]	33	22
SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14	100	† BARBADOES [Barbu-la]	15	51
† JAPAN [Jap- to-bay]	34	110	FERRO one of the Canary Isl.	28	18
† FORMOSA [Formdi-g]	23	100	[Ferreke-ak].		
† ASTRACHAN [Astrop-lau]	47	56	† QUEBEC [Quop-pu]	47	75
PEKIN [Pekin- ox-bap]	40	117			

N. B. The first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places ;
as,

	Lat. deg. min.	Long. deg. min.
LONDON [<i>Lónla, id</i>]	51 32	00 00
FERRO ÍSL. [<i>Ferrék, u-bei, dd</i>]	28 05	18 22
OXFORD [<i>Oxla, fs-b, ap</i>]	51 46	01 17W
ROME [<i>Rómfa, la-bé, toi</i>]	41 51	12 37

The Memorial Lines.

Berfy-l Stocklou-ak Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e.
 Cracuz-ex Viok-ap Madroy-t Romfá-be Conob-ta.
 Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Bafilfoi-p Brusly-o Gibtau-s.
 Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepif-tei Rhotoi-te Babit-fa.
 Athik-el Idil-doi Warfud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.
 Listei-bx Naplob-bu Melsik-bau Carthri-by Nanfei-s.
 Ispte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g
 Astrop-lau Pekinox-bap Gëobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archfö-fe.
 Bengda-oul Venfl-ad Caydou-il Lipsub-ad Hecfl-at.
 Ninro-fe Belba-ku Riccez-lou Bérmta-lou Jak-ky.
 Tercerip-el Madit-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.
 Lonla, id Ferrék, u-bei, dd Oxla, fs-b, ap Romfa, la-
 bé, toi.

TABLE X.

*Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London,
in English Miles.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place:
 there are two or three Letters added, which are to
 be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being
 thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead
 of being too exact, especially in a Matter wherein
 the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as,
 [Madreis] MADRID distant from London 86 sc.
 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [Copsa] distant about 61,
 sc. 610. GENEVA [Genevos] distant 46, sc. 460
 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [Pardel]:
 225.

Note. That the Computations are made at the Rate of $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one part in seven more than in Mr. *Templeman's* Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

Distances from London.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
PARIS [<i>Pardel</i>]	225	PRAGUE [<i>Praul</i>]	650
R-ome [<i>Roul</i>]	950	GIBRALTAR [<i>Gibrabs</i>]	1160
MADRID [<i>Madreis</i>]	860	WARSAW [<i>Warsnu</i>]	950
VIENNA [<i>Vienke</i>]	820	STOCKHOLM [<i>Stoup</i>]	970
COPENHAGEN [<i>Copfa</i>]	610	DANTZICK [<i>Dantziky</i>]	800
GENEVA [<i>Genevos</i>]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
MOSCOW [<i>Moscas</i>]	1660	[<i>Constasg</i>]	

Distances from Jerusalem.

BABYLON [<i>Baboky</i>]	480	DAMASCUS [<i>Dam-</i>]	} 150
NAZARETH [<i>Nazky</i>]	80	<i>buz</i>]	
SAMARIA [<i>Samol</i>]	45	ANTIOCH [<i>Antig</i>]	300
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA		[<i>Dan-a-béerdox</i>]	240

The Memorial Lines.

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copfa Genevos.

Moscas Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constasg.

Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdox.

TABLE XI.

The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe to Great Britain, being the Unit.

Russia	} 10 ,13	POLAND [<i>Polt,in</i>]	3 ,39
[<i>Russiaz,bi</i>]		TURKEY [<i>Turt,ak</i>]	3 ,18
GERMANY	} 3 ,53	SPAIN [<i>Spa,ka</i>]	1 ,81
Gert,ut		FRANCE [<i>Fra,p</i>]	1 ,7
SWEDEN [<i>Swi,s</i>]	3 ,66	*ITALY [<i>Itb,an</i>]	1 ,19

* With Sicily, Corfica, and Sardinia.

• DENMARK	}	1	,49	United Provin-	}	
[Denmbab, on]				ces [Un-pr, ab]		
Portugal [Por, ts]			,36	SWITZERLAND		
SPANISH PROVIN-	}		,18	[Switzer, boi]	}	,17
ces [Span-pr, ak]				Britain		
						1 ,00

The Memorial Lines.

Ruffaz, bi Gert, ut Swi, fs Polt, in Fra, p Spa, ka Turt, ak.
 Por, ts Span-pr, ak Un-pr, ab Switzer, boi Dénmbab, on
 Itb, an.

EXPLANATION.

[Gert, ut] Germany is to Great Britain as 3 ,53 to 1. i. e. three times as big, and a little above half as big. United Provinces [Un-pr, ab] as ,11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

Note. That a Degree is esteemed equal to 60 Geometrical Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common French Leagues, 480 GREEK STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARASANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) EGYPTIAN SCHœNI.

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadoky = Perf-parabáu = Schad.

TABLE XI.

Situation of Islands.

I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the <i>Northern Ocean</i>	{	Iceland West of Norway	[Icenor]
		Britain and Ireland.	
In the <i>Baltick</i>	{	ZEALAND	} E. of Jutland [Fun-Zealjut]
		FUNEN	
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	MINORCA	} East of } [MiMajorc Yvalenci]
		MAJORCA	
		Y-vica	

* Including Norway and Iceland.

In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	CORFICA	}	S. of <i>Genoua</i> [<i>CoSardgen</i>]
		SARDINIA		
		SICILY	}	South of <i>Naples</i> [<i>Sicina</i>]
		CANDIA		
		CORFU	}	West of <i>Canina</i> [<i>Corfcan</i>]
		CEPHALONIA		
		ZANTE	}	W. of the <i>Morea</i> { [<i>Cepha</i> <i>zant-</i> <i>cemo</i>]
		CERIGO		
NEGROPONT	East of <i>Livadia</i> [<i>Negliu</i>]			

The Memorial Lines.

Genoua Fun-Zealjut MiMajorcYvalenci CoSardgen.
Sicina Candarchpel Corfcan Cepha-zant-cemo Negliu.

II. ASIATICK Islands.

In the <i>Eastern Ocean</i>	{	JAPAN	E. of North China	[JapnerCb]
		FORMOSA	E. of South China	[Form6souGbin]
		PHILIPPINE	Isl. E. of the	{ [PhilipEastPen]
			Eastern Peninsula	
		LADRONE	Isl. E. of the Philippine	[Ladphi]
		MOLUCCA	Isl. E. of the	{ [MolucPEast]
			Eastern P-eninsula	
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	I. of the SOUND	S. E. of	{ [SoundPEast]
			the East. P-eninsula	
		MALDIVES	S. } of the Western	{ [Mal-Céy- P-west]
		CEYLON	E. } P-eninsula	
		In the <i>Arabi- pelago</i>	{	RHODES
CYPRUS				
In the <i>Arabi- pelago</i>	{	STALIMENE	} W. of Nato-	{ [StalMeSci- Sámnat]
		METELIN		
		SCIO		
		SAMOS		

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCh FormósouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-
lucPEast.

SoundPEast Mal-CéyPwest Rhod-Cypnato StálMe
SciSamnat.

MoL=Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL=ManMind SOUND
=Suma-BornJav.

III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the	{	MADAGASCAR or the Isle	{	[Madgasczang]
<i>Æthio-</i>		of St. Laurence, E. of the		
<i>pick O-</i>		South Part of Zanguebar		
<i>cean</i>	{	Zocotra, at the East End	{	[Zocajan]
		of the Coast of <i>Ajan</i>		
		St. HELENS West of Congo		
In the	{	Isles of Cape VERD W. of	{	[Verdne]
<i>Atlan-</i>		Negroland		
<i>tick O-</i>		CANARY Isles W. of <i>Bildulgerid</i> [Canárbild]		
<i>cean</i>	{	MADEIRA Isles W. of <i>Barbary</i> [Madéirbarb]	{	[Azport]
		AZORE Isles W. of <i>Portugal</i>		
		MALTA S. of <i>Sicily</i> [Maltsc]		
In the	{	PHAROS at the Mouth of	{	[Pharalexan]
<i>Mediterranean</i>		the Port to <i>Alexandria</i>		

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, or HI-
ero, TENERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADEIRA Isles, PORTO SANTO
and MADEIRA.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan HelCongo Verdne Canárbild.
Madéirbarb Azport ——— Maltsc Pharalexan.

CAN=Ferro-TéneCan; AZ=Terce; MADEIRA=
PoSantMad.

IV. AMERICAN Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND East of *Nova Scotia* [NewfnewScot]
CALIFORNIA West of *New Granada* [Caligran]

CARIBBEE Isles East of the <i>Antilles</i>	[Caribant]
LUCAYOS Isles East of <i>F-lorida</i>	[LuF]
BERMUDAS or Sommers' Isles East of Carolina	} [Bermcar]
ANTILLES Isles South of <i>Lucay</i> Isl.	
	[Antilluc]

The Chief of the LUCAYOS Islands are BAHAMA, LUCAYONE, PROVIDENCE.

The Chief of the CARIBBEE Islands are BARBADOES and the LEEWARD Isl. viz. St. CHRISTOPHERS, ANTIGUA, TOBAGO, &c.

The Chief of the ANTILLES Islands are CUBA, JAMAICA, HISPANIOLA, PORTO RICO.

The Memorial Lines.

Newfno^vScot Caligran Caribant LuF Bermcar Antilluc.
 LUC=Ba-lu-prov; Cari=Barb Chr-Antig; Antill
 =CuJam-hisp-ric.

T A B L E XIII.

The most remarkable of the lesser British Isles.

ORKNEY	} North of Scotland	[Ork-shetno-sc]
SHEtland		
HOLY Island East of <i>Northumberland</i>		[Holynorthb]
CANVEY Isl.	} near the Mouth of	{ Effex [Canveys]
SHEPPEY Isl.		
THANET Isl.		
	} the <i>Thames</i> in	{ Kent [Shep-thanken]
ANGLESEY West of <i>Caernarvonshire</i>		
MAN West of <i>Lancashire</i>		[Manlan]
RAMSEY over-against St. Davids Point in <i>Pembrokeshire</i>	}	[Ramdavi-pem]
WIGHT (Vectis) S. of <i>Hampshire</i>		
GUERNSEY	} on the Coast of <i>Normandy</i>	[Guer-jerco-nor]
JERSEY		
WESTERN Isl. (Ebudæ) West of Scotland		[Ebwe-sc]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-shetno-sc Holynorth Canvefs Shep-thanten &
 Angraern.
 Manlan Ramdavi-pem Vecs-bam Guer-jerco-nor Eb-
 we-sc.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by Way of Accommodation to the present Divisions of it, may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA, Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Chersonesus, CODANONIA Insula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of SARMATIA, GALLIA Transalpina or Celtogalatia, RHOETIA, Vindelicia, NORICUM, Part of PANNONIA, DACIA.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, GRÆCIA, THRACIA.

EUR = Scā-Fe Sarm Cimb-Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MæG-Th.

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, SOGDIANA; COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

2. *Middle*; Containing Asia M-inor, ARMENIA; SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYRCANIA, BACTRIANA, ARACHOSIA; BABYLONIA, SUSIANA, PARTHIA, ARIA, DRANGIANA; PERSIS, CARAMANIA, GEDROSIA, N-orth Part of INDIA, SERICA, SINÆ.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, the two PENINSULAS of INDIA.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy-BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind-Se Sin; Ar-P-Ind.

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing *MAURITANIA T-ingitania* and *CAESARIENSIS*, *NUMIDIA*, *AFRICA propria*, *LIBYA* (comprehending *CYRENAICA* and *MARMARICA*) *E-gypt*; *GAETULI*, *GARAMANTES*, *NASAMONES*, *PSYLLI*.

2. *Middle*; Containing *LIBYA deserta* or *interior*, comprehending the *ATLANTES*, *PHAURUSII*, *NIGRITÆ*, *NUBIA ÆTHIOPIA*.

3. *Southern*; Containing the *LEUCÆTHIOPE*s. *EREMBI* or *TRILODYTÆ*, *BLEMMYES*.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E;
GætGara-NasPsyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub -Æth; Léucæth-Erem
Blem.

TABLE XV.

*Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA Minor,
SYRIA and PALESTINE.*

I. Antient *ITALY* may be distinguished into two general Parts; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so called, to the South

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these:

**LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHAETI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI*; (South of the P-o these) *A-nanes*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SE-nones*; North of the Po these, *LIBICI*, *LAEVI*, *Ins-bres*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

Italia, primarily so called, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People:

†*ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATium*, *CAM-pania*, *PICENTINI*, *G-ræcia magna*; ‡*UMBRIA*, *PICE-*

* Lying in order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in order on the *Mare Inferum*.

‡ Lying in order on the *Mare Superum*.

num, V-estini, MARUCINI, FRENTANI, APULIA; * MAR-
SI, PELIGNI, SAMNIUM, HIRPINI.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen ———

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient GREECE was usually divided into
five general Parts, viz. MACEDONIA, THESSALIA, EPI-
RUS, HELLAS or *Græcia* properly so called, and PE-
LOPONNESUS.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-Hel-Pel ———

1. PELOPONNESUS was divided into six Parts or
Regions, viz. † Achaia, ELIS, MESSENIA, LACONIA,
ARGIA or ARGOLIS, † ARCADIA.

—— PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méss-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. EPIRUS contained these People and Countries;
viz. CHAONES, DRYOPES, THESPROTII, CASSIOPÆI,
AMPHILOCHI, ALMENE, MOLOSSI, ACARNANIA.

EP = Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol
Acarnan.

3. HELLAS, or GRAECIA PROPRIA (called also *Achaia*)
was divided into eight Parts, viz. DORIS, LOCRI
EPICNEMIDIA, ÆTOLIA, LOCRI OZOLÆA, PHOCIS, BOE-
OTIA, MEGARIS, ATTICA.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Locréz-pho-bœ
meg-att.

4. THESSALIA contained these several Parts, viz.
PELASGIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALIOTIS, PTHIOTIS,
MAGNESIA.

THESS = PelasEstThéss-Pthi-M ———

* In the Inland Parts.

† Lying in order on the *Ionian, Ægean and Cretan Sea.*

‡ In the Inland.

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of MACEDONIA, were TAULANTI, PÆONES, MYCÆDONIA, Ἀμαθία, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

—MACE = Taul-Pæo-mygð-æmath-AmphPi

Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, BITHYNIA, PONTUS, GALATIA, * CAPPADOCIA;—LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

Asm = Asp-Bith-pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asia *p-ropria* contained PHRYGIA *minor*, MYSIA *minor*, MYRIA *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRYGIA *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PAPHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, ISAVRIA, and Part of PISIDIA, the other Part of which, with the Regions of CARBALIA, was contained in PAMPHYLIA.

—Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts, SYRIA *p-ropria*, PHOENICIA, COELOSYPRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguished into GALILÆA, SAMARIA, JUDAEA, PERÆA or Judæa beyond Jordan, IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhoen-CæloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ Per Idum.

TABLE XVI:

Antient GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA,
BRITANNIA.

1. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts or Provinces, viz. Gallia BELGICA, Gallia CELTICA

* Among the several Regions of *Cappadocia* was *Lycæonia*.

or *Lugdunensis*, *Gallia Aquitana*, and *Gallia Narbonensis*. [Gall = BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The Inhabitants of ancient Germany were comprehended under four general Denominations, viz. *Ingævones*, *Vandali*, *Istævones*, *Hermiones*, [GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her]

3. *IBERIA*, or ancient *Spain*, was distinguished into three general Parts, viz. *Tarraconensis*, *Lusitanica*, *Bætica* [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. *BRITANNIA*, according to the last Division by the Romans, was distinguished into five Parts, viz. *Valencia*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, *Britannia secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, *Britannia prima* [BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the Ancient Geography.

EUR = Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod ; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-No-Pa-D ; Ib -Ita -Pill-MœG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb ; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy -BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin ; Ar-P -Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E ; GætGara -NasPfyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth ; Léucæth -Erem Blem.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P) A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-lau-Ins-óro-cen————

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méfs-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chæo-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochræ-pho-bœ
neg-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéss -Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-
Pæo-mygd-æmath -AmphPi.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma
CarDo.

—— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-Cœlo-Pal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-
PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-
Her I = TarLuB.

———BRIT = ValMax Britæ-Fla Britprim.

TABLE XVII.

Remarkable Places in Antient Geography.

ABDERA in <i>Thracia</i>	THESSALONICA in <i>An-</i>
BERYTUS in <i>Phœnicia</i>	<i>phaxitis</i>
HELICON in <i>Phocis</i>	Nicomedia in <i>Bithynia</i>
HALICARNASSUS in <i>Doris</i>	Nyssa in <i>Megaritis</i>
in <i>A-sia minor</i>	ACROCERAUNIA M. in <i>E-</i>
CHERONÆA in <i>Bœotia</i>	<i>pirus</i>
CANNÆ in <i>Peucetia</i>	CITHÆRON M. in <i>Bœotia</i>
ARBELA in <i>Affyria</i>	HYMETTUS M. in <i>Attica</i>
GRANICUS R. of <i>Phrygia</i>	ATHO M. in <i>Macedonia</i>
MAEANDER Riv. of <i>Lydia</i>	OLYMPUS } M. in <i>Thes-</i>
TAGUS Riv. of <i>Lusitania</i>	PELION } <i>salia</i>
ISFUS Promont. of <i>Cilicia</i>	O-sia }
PATMOS one of the <i>Spo-</i>	MANTINEA in <i>Arcadia</i>
<i>rades Islands</i>	EPIDAUROS in <i>Laconia</i>
OLYMPIA in <i>Elis</i>	PELLA in <i>Æmatbia</i>
PYLUS in <i>Messene</i>	ACTIUM } in <i>Acarmania</i>
MARATHÓN in <i>Attica</i>	AMBRACIA }
DELPHOS in <i>Phocis</i>	SMYRNA } in <i>Ionia</i>
SAMOSATA in <i>Comagene</i>	EPHESUS }
DYRRACHIUM in <i>Mace-</i>	PERGAMUS in <i>Mysia</i>
<i>donia</i>	LAODICEA in <i>Caria</i>

SARDIS	} in <i>Lydia</i>	CORINTH	} in <i>Achaia</i>
THYATIRA		CENCHRÆ	
PHILADELPHIA		ELEUSIS in <i>Megaris</i>	
SARDICA in <i>Thracia</i>		ACERRÆ in <i>Campania</i>	
CHALCEDON in <i>Bithynia</i>		CHALCIS in <i>Ætolia</i>	
CIRTUM in <i>Numidia</i>		CORFINIUM } of the <i>Pe-</i>	
ILLIBERIS in <i>Hisp. Bætica</i>		SULMO } ligni	
ANCYRA in <i>Galatia</i>		MEMPHIS in <i>Inferior Egypt</i>	
GANGRA in <i>Paphlagonia</i>		THEBAIS in <i>Super. Egypt</i>	
SIRMIO in <i>Pannonia</i>		MYCENÆ in <i>Argia</i>	
NEOCAESAREA in <i>Cappadocia</i>		PATARA in <i>Lycia</i>	
PHARSALIA in <i>Thessalia</i>		CHALYBES a People of <i>Galatia</i>	
* PHILIPPI in <i>Thracia</i>		NEMEA in <i>Argia</i>	
LEUCTRA in <i>Bæotia</i>		ADRAMYTTIUM in <i>Mysia</i>	
CLUSIUM in <i>Etruria</i>		CNIDUS in <i>Doris</i> in <i>Asia</i>	
BAIÆ in <i>Campania</i>		MEDIOLANUM of the <i>Insubres</i>	
TUSCULUM in <i>Latium</i>		SYRACUSÆ in <i>Sicily</i>	
AQUILEIA of the <i>Carni</i>		PATAVIA of the <i>Veneti</i>	
EDESSA in <i>Mesopotamia</i>		ILLIUM in <i>Phrygia minor</i>	
RHEGIUM in <i>Calabria</i>		CARBALIA in <i>Pamphylia</i>	
TOMI in <i>Mæsia</i>		LYCAONIA in <i>Cappadocia</i>	
DAMASCUS in <i>Cæle Syria</i>		CYZICUM in <i>Mysia</i>	
COLOSSÆ in <i>Phrygia</i>		CUMA in <i>Æolis</i>	
SAGUNTUM in <i>Hisp. Tarraconensis</i>		PISIDIA part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>Galatia</i>	
BRUNDISIUM in <i>Calabria</i>		CURES of the <i>Sabini</i>	
COMAGENE a Region of <i>Syria propria</i>		LAVINIUM in <i>Latium</i>	
DODONE a Town of the <i>Molossi</i>		ARDEA of the <i>Rutuli</i>	
SPARTA in <i>Laconia</i>		PORTUS LIBURNUS in <i>Etruria</i>	
ANTIOCHIA in <i>Pisidia</i>		TEGÆA in <i>Arcadia</i>	
ANTIUM of the <i>Volschi</i>		LUCANI } in <i>Oenotria</i>	
AMYCLÆ in <i>Laconia</i>		BRUTII }	
ARIMINUM in <i>Umbria</i>		OENOTRIA part of <i>Græcia</i>	
		M-agna	

* Why *Philippi* is said to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12. Vid. *Wells's Geog. Cap. 15.* And *Peirce* on the *Epistles*,

MESSAPIA part of Græcia	SABÆI	} in Arabia
M-agna	SARACENI	} <i>Felix</i>
DAUNIA	} Parts of A-	NABATHÆI in Arabia
PEUCETIA		
ÆQUI	} in Latium nov.	} <i>Petræa</i>
HERNI		
MUTINA of the Boii	NOMADES	} in Arabia
RAVENNA in Umbria	SCENITÆ	} <i>Deserta</i>
CALABRI	} in Messapia	TYRUS
SALENTINI		
VOLSCI	} in Latium	SIDON.
AUSONES		
		HIPPO in Numidia
		PALMYRA in Cæle S-ryia
		NOLA in Campania
		TARENTUM of the Sa-
		lentinii

The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæn Helicoph Halicardor-A Cherlæ
 Canpeucet Arbass Granph Mælydi Tâglusit Iscil.
 Pâtsporad Olymelis Pylmes Marathattica Delpbo.
 Samôsacôm Dyrrmac Thessalamphax Nicbitby Nyssmeg.
 Acrócepir Cithbæ Hymat Athmac Ol-pel-Otbesfal.
 Mantarc Epidaulac Pellæmath Aët-amacarnan.
 Smyrn-ephôn Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.
 Sardthraci ChalB Cirnum Illibhis-bæt Angala Gang-
 paph.
 Sirmpan Neocæscap Pharsibessa Philipthraci Leucbæ.
 Clusetru Baicampa Tusclat Aquileicar Edessmes.
 Rhegcalabré Tomæs Damcæl-S Colóssphrygi Sagtar.
 Brundcala ComS Dodmol Spartlac Antôchpifid Antvols.
 Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchrach Eleusmeg Acerr-
 camp.
 Chalcæt Corfinipel Sulmpel MemphinferE ThebsûpE.
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalycal Nemarg Adrymitmys.
 CnidorA Medioliins Syracufici Patvenet Ilpbryn.
 Carbálipamph Lycacap Cyzimys Cumæoli PispamG.
 Cursab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.
 Luc-Brutoenot OenogræM MessapgræM Dauni-
 Peucetap.
 Æqu-herlnlaN Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salmæ Vol-
 AuslaN.

Sab-Sáracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.
 Tyr-Sidphæen Hipponum PalmCæls Nolcampa Tar-
 rentfal.

TABLE XVIII.

*The Correspondence of Antient and Present
 Geography.*

REGIONS and PROVINCES.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
SARMATIA	Poland	DACIA	Moldavia
[Sarmop- ta-mu-L]	Great Tartary		Walachia
	South Part, of		Transilv.
	Muscovy	LIBURNIA	Croatia
	L-ivonia	ILLYRICUM	Croatia
CIMBRICA Cher- sonesus	Jutland		Dalmatia
*Insula CODA- nonia	Zeland	NORICUM	Bavaria
SCANDINAVIA	Norway	VINDILICIA	Austria
or B-altia	and Part of		Swabia
	Sweden		Bavaria
SCYTHIA Af.	Great	RHAETIA	Grisons
and SOGDIANA	T-artary		Tyrol and
ACHAIA or HELLAS	Livadia	HELVETII	p. of Italy
EPIRUS	Chimæra	ALLOBROGES	Switzerland
THESSALY	Janna	COLCHIS	Savoy
MOESIA sup.	Servia	IBERIA	Mingrelia
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	ALBANIA	Georgia
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	GAETULIA	Bildulgerid
THRACIA	Romania	AFRICA	Tripoli and
PANNONIA	Hungary	proper	Tunis
		MAURITANIA	Fez and
			Morocco

* Zeland, Funen, and the adjoining Isles had the common Name of *Insulae Æmodes*, and were esteemed Isles of antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, called also *Codani*.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
LIBYA pr.	<i>Barca</i>	NUMIDIA nova	<i>Bikdulgerid</i>
NUMIDIA	<i>Algiers</i>	SOGDIA	<i>Zagatay or</i>
LIBYA DE- serta	<i>Zaara</i>		<i>Ubec</i>
NIGRITÆ	<i>Negroland</i>	IBERIA	<i>Spain</i>
TAURICA	<i>The Penin-</i>	CANTABRIA	<i>Biscay</i>
CHERSO- nesus	<i>sula of little</i>	ALBION	<i>Britain</i>
GARA- mantes	<i>Tartary</i>	LIGURES	<i>Genoa</i>
	<i>The Defarts</i>	ARMENIA maj.	<i>Turcomania</i>
	<i>of Zaara</i>	ARMENIA min.	<i>Adadulia</i>
		MESOPOTAMIA	<i>Diarbec</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm-po-ta-mu-L. Cimbjus Codanzeel Sca-Bfive-wo
Scyth-fog-T.
Achliwad Epichim Thefsjan Moesfer-B Pelomor Throm.
Panbung Dacimol-wa-T Liburocro Illyricro-dal.
Norbavar-aus Vindfwa-B Rhætgrif-tyr-it Helvfwit
Allóbsaw.
Colchmeng Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.
Maufex-mor Libybarc Numidalg Lib-desxara Nigneg.
Taur-cherstart Garaxaar Numi-novbil Sogdxagab
Ibpa.
Cantabis & Albbrit Ligugen Armturc-ala Mespdi.

TABLE XIX.

Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Mare Hyrcanum, or CASPIUM	Sea of <i>Sala</i> or <i>Backu</i>
Pontus Euxinus	<i>Black</i> or <i>Euxine</i> Sea
Ægean Sea	<i>Archipelago</i>
PROPONTIS	Sea of <i>Marmora</i>
Palus MAEOTIS	Sea of <i>Azov</i>
FRETUM GADITANUM	Strait of <i>Gibraltar</i>
Bosphorus CIMMERIUS	Strait of <i>Cassa</i>
Bosphorus THRACICUS	Strait of <i>Constantinople</i>

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
HELLESPONTUS	Strait of the <i>Dardanells</i>
SINUS ADRIATICUS	Gulf of <i>Venice</i>
SINUS SALAMINIUS	Gulf of <i>Engia</i>
SINUS GANGETICUS	Bay of <i>Bengal</i>
SINUS PERSICUS	Gulf of <i>Balsora</i>
SINUS CORINTHIACUS	Gulf of <i>Lepanto</i>
SINUS ARABICUS	<i>Red Sea</i>
FRETUM SICULUM	Straits of <i>Messina</i>
SINUS AMBRACICUS	Gulf of <i>Larta</i>
MARE LIGUSTICUM	Sea of <i>Genoa</i>
SINUS MAGNUS	Bay of <i>Siam</i>
MARE TYRRHENUM	Sea of <i>Tuscany</i>

Islands, Rivers, and Towns.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	<i>Iceland</i>	PATMOS	<i>Palmosa</i>
EBUSUS	<i>Tyica</i>	DIOSCORIDES	<i>Zocotra</i>
BALERES	{ <i>Majorca</i>	LEMNOS	<i>Stalimene</i>
	{ <i>Minorca</i>	GADES	<i>Cadiz</i>
Isl. ÆOLIÆ	<i>Lipari Isl.</i>	CYRNUM	<i>Corfica</i>
I. FORTUNATÆ	<i>Canary Isl.</i>	SALAMIS	<i>Coluri</i>
* HESPERIDES	<i>I. C. Verd</i>	CARPATHUS	<i>Scarpanto</i>
TAPROBARA	<i>Ceylon</i>	TRINACRIA	<i>Sicily</i>
COS	<i>Lango</i>	CYTHERON	<i>Cerigo</i>
CRETE	<i>Candy</i>	M. ÆTNA	<i>Gibel</i>
CASSITERIDES	<i>Scilly Isl.</i>	M. VESUVIUS	<i>Soma</i>
EUBŒA vel	{ <i>Negropont</i>	Lacus TRA-	{ <i>Lake of</i>
CHALCIS		simenus	
ITHACA	<i>Ile'di Compare</i>	RUBICON fl.	<i>Fiumecino</i>
ÆGINA	<i>Engia</i>	PADUS or E-	{ <i>Po</i>
CERNE	† <i>Madagascar</i>	RIDANUS	
LEUCAS	<i>S. Maura</i>		
LESBUS	<i>Metelin</i>	ISTER	<i>Danube</i>

* Called also *Gorgades*.

† *Madagafcar* is supposed by some to be the *Menuthias* of the Antients.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
BAETIS	{ Guadal-	ROTHOMAGIA	Rouen
	quiver	TIGURUM	Zurich
TANAIS	Don	SAGUNTUM	Morvedro
RHA	Volga	CALPE	Gibraltar
BORYSTHENES	Nieper	COLOGNIA AL-	} Cologne
		GRIPPINA	
ARGENTORA-	} Strasburg	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
tum		LUGDUNUM	} Leyden
MOGUNTIIUM	Mentz	B-atavorum	
COLOGNIA AL-	} Geneva		
lobrogum			

The Memorial Lines.

*Caspala-back Euxblack Ægarch Propmarmo Mæotzab.
Fret-gádigib Cimneaff Thraciconst Helléspdar A-
dratven.*

*Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corínthlep Arábred-S.
Fret-ficumesi Amblart Ligugen Sin-magfia Tyrrtusc.*

*Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æolipari Fortcan.
Hespøverd Taprobceyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassitscill.
Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægineng Cernmada Leucmau.
Lefbmetelin Patpalm Dioscórzoc Lemstali Gadcad.
Cyrncorfic Salacol Carpscarp Trinacfici Cythcer.
Ætnagi Vesuvsom Trafiper Rubisium Pad-Eridpo.
Istdanu Bætguadal Tanadon Rhavolga Borystniep.
Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthorou Tigzur.
Sagmorved Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-Bleyd.*

N. B. It was thought needless to give more Examples, especially of such as have any Likeness or Affinity in their Names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *SHEM*, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*, viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Antients [*Ophchers*]

HAVILAH, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havifus-car*]

ELAM, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elasus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Affyria* properly so called, into which *Nimrod* is said to come and build *Nineweb*, &c. [*Asshur*]

ARAM, Part of *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* [*Arámfy-mes*]

Land of *Uz*, *Judæa peræa* and the adjoining Parts of *ARABIA deferta* and *Petræa*. [*Uzjúp-arad*]

LUD, or *Lydia*, in *Asia minor* [*Ludlyd*]

Ophchers Havifus-car Elaus-pers Arámfy-mes Asshur. Uzjúp-arad Ludlyd ———

Countries mentioned in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, (eldest Son of *Noah*) whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Asia*, all *Europe*.

MADAI, called by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

GOMER, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

TOGARMAH, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

ASHKENAZ, *Phrygia* [*Ashkeph*]

TUBAL, *Iberia* in *Asia* [*Tubiberi*]

MESHECH, the Country lying about the Montes

Mafchici, between Colchis and Armenia major.
[*Mefhéchmofch*]

MAGOG, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Mefhech*, Tubal and Gomer [*Mag-scythi-mefb*]

JAVAN, antient Greece [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of *Elisha*, the Isles of the Archipelago [*Elifharch*]

KITTIM understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30. and of Macedonia in the Book of Maccabees [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*, by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [*Tarfheil*]

Mad Gomeralb Togacah Afhekeph Tubibéri Mefhéch-mofch.

Mag-scythi-mefb Javgree Elifharch Kittita Tarfheil ; ; ;

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the Posterity of *HAM* (youngest Son of *Noah*) whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining Parts of *Asia*.

Land of CUSH, (commonly rendered *Æthiopia*) under which Name seems to have been contained moft of Arabia, distinguished into several Parts, denominated from the Posterity of Cush, as,

SHEBA, Arabia Felix [*Shebara-F*]

HAVILAH, Part of Arabia deferta, next to Babylonian [*Havara-d*]

RAAMATH and DEDAN, Parts on the Persian Gulf [*Ra-dédpe-gu*]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [*MizrÆ*]

LUB or Lybim, that is, Libya properly fo called [*Lub*]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of Libya largely taken [*Phutlib*]

Land of CANAAN lying between the River *Jordan* and the Mediterranean [*Cánajor-M*]

Land of HAMATH, North Part of *Phœnicia*, and adjoining Parts of Syria propria [*Hamáthphœn-S*]

ARVAD, or Arpad, or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over-against Hamath [*Arvbama*]

Land of the PHILISTINES, *Palestine* proper [Philpal]
 Cushæthiop [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]
 MizrÆ.
 Lub Phutlib Cánajor-M Hamáthphæn-S Arvhama
 Philpal.

TABLE XXI.

Division of the Holy Land

The Kingdom of JUDAH contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of ISRAEL contained the Tribes of

A-sher, Nephtali, Zebulon, Issachar, Half of MANASSEH, DAN, } West of Jordan
 Ephraim, Simeon

REUBEN, Gad, the other Half } East of Jordan
 of Manasseh

The seven Nations were the CANAANITES, the GIRGASHITES, the HITTITES, the HIVITES, the AMORITES, the JEBUSITES, and the PERIZZITES.

ISR = A-NeZe -M IsMa -G Dan-E -Réub Si:
 Ca-Girg-hit-hiv Am-Je-P.

The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compared with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament

GALLILEE contained A-sher, Nephtali, Zabulon and Issachar [GALL = A-NeZIs]

SAMARIA contained Ephraim, with the Half of MANASSEH [SAM = ManEph]

JUDÆA contained DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with B-enjamin [JU = Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDUMÆA contained the South Parts of Simeon and Judah, and some Part of the Land of Edom [ID = Si-J E]

PERza contained R-euben, Gad, and the other Half of M-anasseh [PER = MGaR]

GALL = A-NeZifs. SAM = ManEph. JU = Dán Si-Ju-B. ID = Si-J E. PER = MGaR.

The Land of EDOM bordered on the South of Judæa [EdómSjud]

The Land of the Moabites lay on the N. E. of Edom [MóaNEd]

The Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of Moab [AmNEmoab]

The Ishmaelites, Madianites, and Amalekites, lived promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from *ערב* *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Apellation of *Ἀραβ*, or *Ἀραβίς*. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNEd AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

TABLE XXII.

The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.

In EUROPE.

The Volga, the greatest River in *Europe*, rises in *Russia*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea* [Volrus-ca]

The DANUBE rises in *Swabia*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [Dan/swab-eux]

The RHINE rises in the Country of the *Grisons*, and falls into the *German Ocean* [Rhingrif-gerO]

The VISTULA, or *Wesel*, rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Baltick* [Vistpo-ba]

The NIEPER rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [NieP-eux]

The DWINA rises in *Russia*, and falls into the *Gulf of the Northern Ocean*, called the *White Sea* [Dwinrus-wbi]

The TAIO in Spain, falls into the Atlantick Ocean [Tai β -atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or Ebro, in Spain } fall into the
The RHODANUS, or Rhone, in } Mediterranean
France [Ib-Rhodmed]

The ELBE in Germany falls into the German Ocean [Elbger-oc]

The ODER in Germany falls into the Baltick. [Odbalt]

IN ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in Armenia major, and having joined Streams on the South East of Mesopotamia, fall into the Sinus Persicus [T-Eupharm-fiP]

JORDAN rising in the border of Nephtali, and passing through the Lake of Gennesaret, falls into the Salt Sea [Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in India falls into the Bay of Bengal. [Gán-I-beng]

IN AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of Egypt falls into the Mediterranean [Nilmedi]

The SENEGAL runs through Negroland into the Atlantick Ocean [Senat]

The Memorial Lines.

Volrus-ca Danfwab-eux Rhingrif-gerO Vistpo-ba Niea
P-eux.

Dwinrus-awi Tai β -atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Od-
balt.

T-Eupharm-fiP Gán-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi
Senat.

ASTRO-

ASTRONOMICA.

SECTION IV.

*The Application of this Art to Astronomy
and Chronology.*

THE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguished in the Tables by Small Capitals.

TABLE I.

The D-iameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology.

	<i>Engl. Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoneip]	4987
TERRE DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
SATURN [SaDní-ola]	93,451
JUPITER [JuDaty-flí]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDiked-áfei]	822,148

The D-iameters of their ORBITS.

SATURN [D-orb-Sátafob-les-teis] 1641.526,386

Jupiter [JuRBkoúl-atotb]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBese-deid-naz]	262.282,910
TERÆ [D-orb-Terboid-axe-poul]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBsau-sebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbes-okoi-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [Dorb-lunopóu-nyl]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-didáz-daul]	210,265
—Ejusdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [—latidóu-eg]	
TERÆ SUPERFICIES, or the su- perficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-exau]	199.444,206
—Ejusdem DIAMETER [Dia- poufoi,k]	
—Ejusdem ORBITÆ PERIMETER [Permufty-skau-del]	540.686,225
	7967,8

*The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick
Miles of the larger Planets.*

MAGNITUDO

Cubick Miles.

TERÆ [Ter-magnitéfo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-sóliseónz- noia-mil-mil]	290,971.000,000.000,000
JOVIS [Mag-jovnez- xáb-exym]	
SATURNI [Sat-magnit- oép-dak & izym]	427.218,300.000,000

The Ambit or Circumference.

English Miles

JOVIS [Am-jovisipóu-xot]	379,043
TERRÆ [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-sóle-leid-koit]	2.582,873

The Memorial Lines.

LuDapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapoufoi,k.
 JuDaty-fli VeDoneip SaDni-ola SolDiked-áfei.
 D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis JuRBkoúl-atotb MaRBese-deid-
 naz.
 D-orb-Terbooid-áze-poul · MeRBfau-febth VeRBbef-
 okoi-baf.
 Sat-anu-didáz-daul — latidóu-eg D-orb-lunotóu-nyl.
 Ter-superann-fof-exau — diapoufoi,k — Permufty-fkau-
 del.
 Ter-magnitéfo-klaum Mag-fólis-éouúz-noia-mil-mil.
 Mag-Jovnex-záb-exym Sat-magnitoép-dak & íxym.
 Am-jovisipóu-rot Am-Tel-yib Am-sole-leid-koit.

TABLE II.

The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston.*

LUNA [LuDdedi]	2223	Engl. Miles of 5000 Paris Feet.
MERCURY [MércúDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
JUPITER [JuDle-led]	52,522	
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	494,100	

2. † *Their Distances from the Sun.*

	<i>English Miles.</i>
SATURN [Distat-Satlái-loxtb]	513,540,000
MARS [Dist-Márke-dodtb]	82,242,000

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. Derham, are as follow :

SATURN [Dist-Satkez-palit-ani]	820,763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131,141,455

MERCURY [Dist-Merex-ouletb]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideix-uketh]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54.000,000
VENUS [Dista-Vetou-xnantb]	39.096,000

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun, res]	0000 $\frac{1}{18}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jupfy]	0.060
SATURN [Quan-Saturek, ro]	00028 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau-fny]	66,690

4. *The Weight (Pondus) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Saturuts]	536
LUNA [P-Lunfix]	630
JUPITER [Pon-Jukxo, re]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA [Pon-Teraduk, re]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solaxtb]	10,000

5. *The DENSITIES of the same.*

SOL [Dén-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunoig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
SATURN [Den-Safy]	60
JUPITER [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiston* supposes the Sun's Parallax to be 32". Dr. *Derham* (with *Cassini*) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéxe.
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-áxy.

MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibx-mg]	33.310,500.
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifoh-ufioth]	447.567,000.
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-touk]	86.051,398
VENUS [Dist-Vefe-dot-lup]	62.243,557

2. Distat-Satlâi-loxth Dist-Mârke-dodth Dist-merez-
ouletb.
- Dist-Jupideix-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Veton-xnauth.
3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun, *res* Quan-Jupfy Quan-
Saturek, *ro*.
Quan-Solisau-fny.
4. Pon-Sâturuts P-Lunfx Pon-Jukxo, *re* Pon-ter-
aduk, *re*.
Pon-Solaxth.
5. Dén-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Safy
Den-Jups.

TABLE III.

*The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions
of each Planet about the Sun, are as
follow :*

MERCURY in	88	} Days or about }	3 Months
VENUS	224		7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
MARS	687		2 Years
JUPITER	4333		12 Years
SATURN	10759		30 Years

MercReik SatRaxpur MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRan-d JupRanb
SatRanty.

N. B. Men vel me Mensibus, an Annis, b half.

The Distance of the Earth from the Sun being
divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance
of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them,
of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52,
of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Distax Méro Ven Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

The Sun is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The Moon $60\frac{1}{2}$ Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.
Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = kau-zub-touk — — —

— — — Distat-Lun-semfy,ro = din-nud.

The Motion of the Sun round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [SólXdu,ro] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [JuXn,us] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the Rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [SolMfefe] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [JuMteibun] The Motion of the Earth round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [TerMáxfi]

Solmfefe JuMteibun TerMáxfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (ÆSTATE SOLIS Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds [Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox]

In Winter (HYEME) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds [—Hye-mid-sop]

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22,528,366 M-iles in an Hour [Sol-m-hode-lek-taus]

(Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox — Hye-mid-sop) Sol-m-hode-lek-taus.

The Three Comets whose Periods are thought to be discovered. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

That which appeared $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1682 \\ 1661 \\ 1680 \end{array} \right\}$ performs its Revolution in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 75 \\ 129 \\ 575 \end{array} \right\}$ and will appear again $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1758 \\ 1789 \\ 2225 \end{array} \right\}$
Comſke-pu ſaúb-adou ſky-loil: puk pein & eēlu.

The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-Rett.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRand JupRanbe
 Sat-Ranty.
 Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.
 Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = kau-zub-touk Lunfy,ro = din-
 nud.
 SolMfese JuMteibun TerMáxfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.
 Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-
 lek-taus.
 Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil : puk pein & eëlu. }

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS) } consists of [Men-Solarty-by-dou]	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODAL Month [Synod- én-be-ff-t]	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODICAL Month [Men- peridoi-p-or]	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon leſs } (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll]	00	01	27	31	55
(This Difference arises to a whole Day, and consequently throws the New Moons back a whole Day, in 312 Years (ANNIS) [Anntad])					
The Tropical or Natural Solar Year leſs than the Julian (An- nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO) eleven M-inutes; [Trop-min- juli-mab] and consequently the Equinoxes happen a day ſooner in 130 Years) [bix]	00	00	11	00	0
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS) [Lun-anſto-hei-mok]	354	08	48	00	0

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
The EPACT [Epacax-da-b]	10	21	01	00	0
The Solar Year [SOLARIS ANNUS] [Sol-anifu-l-on]	365	05	49	00	0
Between the VERNAL and AUTUMNAL EQUINOX [Vern-autaks-hak-mix]					
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL EQUINOX [Autum-vernboik-ab-an]	178	11	19	00	0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430, consisting of 19 Years [Metfix-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330, consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ois]

The DIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 Years [Diolep-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph Scaliger*, consisting of 7980 Years [Júl-scalipouky]

The VULGAR Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given.

Multiply the Cycle of the Sun into 4845 [Sol ín okol]

----- The Cycle of the Moon into 4200 [Lunseg]

----- The INDICITION into 6946 [Indicfnas]

Divide the PRODUCT by 7980 [Div-produpouky]

The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remembered by the following Line, which lays the Reader under no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words, before he can tell which Month they answer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the first Day of it.

*Ja Ed Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Osta
Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, OCTOBER, have Nones on the 7 Day, and the Ides on 15. [Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal] The rest (CAETERI) on the 5 and 13. [Cætl-at]

APRIL, JUNE, SEPTEMBER and NOVEMBER have thirty (TRIGINTA) Days [Ap-jún-se-no = trigint]

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-se-no = trigint.

In a Year (ANNO) are 365 Days, 8765 HOURS, 525,949 MINUTES, 31,556,937 SECONDS.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-outoi.

The Motion of the Firmament, or fixed Stars, is 50" in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which Rate the Motion (called the PLATONICK Year) is accomplished in 25,920 Years [An-Plato = dunez]

The twelve Signs: ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric-aquár-pis.

The Memorial Lines.

Mén-Solarty-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-ot
Cyc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-juli-mab. (biz)

Lun-ánilo-hei-mok, Epacax-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-miz Autum-vernboík-ab-an. ———

Metfix-bou Calipitz-ois Diolep-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

Sol in okol Lunfeg Indicfnas Div-produpouky.

Ja Fd Máa Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oña
Novéd Def.

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at: Ap-jún-se-no
= trigint.

An = dítaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-las-
outoi.

PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

SECTION V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,
Weights, and Measures.*

THE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters; thus At-ta stands for ARTick Talent, HET for HEBREW T-alent; AD for A-ttick D-rachm, ALD for ALEXandrian D-rachm; HETO for Hebrew Talent of Gold; (HET standing for HEBREW T-alent as before, and O for Or, or Gold) RoL for ROMAN L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEkel, GreF for GRÆcian F-oot, HeC for HEBREW C-ubit, RoFq for ROMAN F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = *t-ei-n*, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together; as *t-ei-n tein*. The Reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general Rule, page 4. But *Note*, that instead of the Fraction *re*, the Letter *b* is sometimes used for half, as *sikbe-b* = 7812 $\frac{1}{2}$ sc. 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

TABLE I.

• Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian,
and Roman Money.

	l.	s.	d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At- ta = mauz = exáu-su]	206	05	0
An A-ttick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = drag = t-ei-n]	03	08	9
An Hebrew T-alent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [HÉT = mily = shítb = fuz]	450	00	0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [Hem = shauz = lou]	09	00	0
A Babylonian T-alent [Bat = eóx-be-s]	240	12	6
A Babylonian T-alent of Gold [Ba- T Oeilz]	3850	00	0
An Attick T-alent of Gold [AT O = tig]	3300	00	0
An Hebrew T-alent of Gold [Her O = peg]	7200	00	0
An A-ttick D-rachm [Ad = dei,ro]	00	00	8½
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed = dou]	00	00	9
A Roman L-ibra = 96 D-enarii [RoL = dous = li]	03	00	0
† A Roman Talent = 72 Libras = [Róm-ta = liboid = das]	216	00	0
An Alexandrian DRACHM [Al- drach = sa-ds]	01	6	
An Italick Mina [Ita-mí = li]	3	00	0
A Shekel = 2 Bekas [Shek = Béd = sí]	03	0	
A Roman D-enarius = 4 Sesterces [RóD = feso = doi, re]	00	7½	

* Vide the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's Connection.

† Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24 Sester-
tiums = 187l. 10s. [Tal = dautk = feso = laeip-h].

A Sesterce, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Denarius, <i>sc.</i>	
LLS. (<i>vulgo HS.</i>) <i>duo Affes cum</i>	
<i>semisse</i> [Ses = da-f i, re] a Penny	oo 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
three Farthings and half Farthing	
Sestertium, or 1000 Sesterces	7 16 s
* [Sath = p-as-t]	
Decem Sestertium, 10000 Sesterces	78 02 6
[Sesbyth = pei-d-s]	
Decies Sestertium, or 1,000,000	7812 10 •
SESTERCES [Sesteram = oikbe-b]	
DENARIUS ($7d\frac{1}{2}$) =	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ VICTORIATI} & [= \text{Vid}] \\ 4 \text{ SESTERTII} & [= \text{Sef}] \\ 6 \text{ OBOLI} & [= \text{Obs}] \\ 10 \text{ LIBELLÆ} & [= \text{Libax}] \\ 20 \text{ SEMBELLÆ} & [= \text{Semdy}] \\ 40 \text{ TERUNCII} & [= \text{Terunfy}] \end{array} \right.$
Den (<i>doi, re</i>) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libax = Semdy = Te-	
runfy.	

The Memorial Lines.

Atta = mauz = exáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n Hér
 = mily = shítb = fuz.
 Hem = shauz = lou BAT = éox-be-s BATO = teitx
 ATO = tig HETO = pegque.
 AD dei,ro HED = dou ROL = dous = li Róm-tz
 = liboid = das.
 Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si Rón
 = Seso = doi, re.
 Ses = da-fi, re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sester-
 am = oikbe-b.
 Den (*doi, re*) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libax = Semdy
 = Terunfy.

† Dr. Arbutnot makes the Sesterce a Penny three Farthings,
 and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = da-f i, tro] according to
 which a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$ [Sath = k-a-l-h] Decies
 Sestertium, or 1,000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d. [Sest-
 am = kype-sak-do]

Tal = dautk = Séds = laeit-k. Sath = k-a-l-h Sestam = kype-
 sak-do.

TABLE II.

Measures of Length.

The Method observed in the following Tables, is first to give the antient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

English Measures of Length.

$$\text{English Mile} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ Furlongs} [= \text{Furk}] \\ 320 \text{ P-oles} [= \text{Pidz}] \\ 1760 \text{ Yards} [= \text{Yarapauz}] \\ 5280 \text{ F-eet} [= \text{Fudeiz}] \\ 63360 \text{ Inches} [= \text{Inautify}] \\ 190080 \text{ B-arl. Corns} [= \text{Banzyeiz}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Mil} = \text{Furk} = \text{Pidz} = \text{Yarapauz} = \text{Fudeiz} = \text{Inautify} = \text{Banzyeiz}.$$

	F-eet	
Mile [= 8 Furlongs]	= 5280	Mil = Fudeiz
Furlong [= 40 Pole]	= 660	Fur = Fsaux
Pole [= 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards]	= 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pol = Fas, re
Cubit [= 2 Spans]	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cub = Fa, re
Faddom [= 2 Yards]	= 6	Fad = Fau
Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Fsaux Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re		
Fad = Fau.		

Grecian Measures of Length.

$$\text{Mile} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ Στα-δια} [= \text{Stak}] \\ 800 \text{ Ορ-γμιαί} [= \text{Oreig}] \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδ-ες} [= \text{Podfeig}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Πηχυς} = 2 \text{ Σπιθαμ-αί.}$$

$$\text{Πῦς} = 4 \text{ Δῦρ-α} = 16 \text{ Δάκτυλ-οι.$$

Μίλ = Σταδ = Ορειγ = Πόδfeig. Πήχ = Σπιθαμη.
Πῦς = Δῶρο = Δάκλιας.

Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταδία)	Πόδ-ις	Μίλ = Πόδfeig
* Σταδ-ιον (= 100 Οργυιαί)	4800	Σταδ-ι = Παυγ
Οργ-υιαί (= 4 Πήχεις)	600	'Οργ = Παυ
	6	
	† Δάκ-τυλον	
Πήχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαί)	= 24	Πήχ = Δεφ
Πυγών (= 2 Δίχαι)	= 20	Πυγών = Δεπ
Πυγ-μη (= 1½ Σπιθαμη)	= 18	Πυγ = Δακ
† Πῦς (= 4 Δῶρα)	= 16	Πῦς = Δακλιας
Σπιθα-μη (= 3 Δῶρα)	= 12	Σπιθα = Δαδ
Ορθ-όδωρον	= 11	Ορθ = Δαβ
Δίχ-αις	= 10	Δίχ = Δακβυ
§ Δῶ-ρον	= 4	Δῶ = Δακλο

Σταδ-ι = Παυγ & Οργ = Παυ Πήχ = Δεφ Πυγ =
Δακque Πυγών = Δεπ.
Πῦς = Δάκλιας Σπιθα = Δαδ Ορθ = Δαβ Δίχ =
Δακβυ Δῶ = Δακλο.

* Called also 'Αυλός, from whence came Δίαυλος, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans borrowed theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. Δάκτυλος, a Finger's Breadth; Δῶρον, a Hand's Breadth, or four Fingers; Δίχαι, from the Thumb to the middle Finger; 'Ορθόδωρον, the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; Σπιθαμη, the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; Πῦς, the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; Πήχυς, from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; Πυγών, from the Elbow to the second Joint of the Fingers, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; Πυγμη, from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; 'Οργυιαί, from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

‡ The Grecian Foot was also, like the Roman, divided into 12 'Ουγγίαι, or Inches.

§ Δῶρον, the Palm, so called, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Called also Δοχημή, from δέχομαι to receive, Δακτυλοδόχη & Παλαιή.

Roman Measures of Length.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MILLIARE} &= \begin{cases} 8 \text{ STADIA} & [= \text{Stak}] \\ 1000 \text{ P-ssps} & [= \text{Patsb}] \\ 4000 \text{ PALMIPEDES} & [= \text{Palmpotb}] \\ 5000 \text{ P-edes} & [= \text{Putb}] \end{cases} \\
 \text{PES} &= \begin{cases} 4 \text{ PALMI MINORES} & [= \text{Pal-mino}] \\ 12 \text{ UNCIAE} & [= \text{Uncad}] \\ 16 \text{ DIGITI} & [= \text{Digitas}] \end{cases} \\
 \text{Mil} = \text{Stak} = \text{Putb} = \text{Palmpotb}. & \quad \text{Pes} = \text{Pal-mino} = \\
 \text{Digitas} = \text{Uncad}. &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 & \text{P-edes} & \\
 \text{MILLIARE} (= 8 \text{ Stadia}) & = & 5000 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Mil-rom} = \text{Putb} \\ \text{Stadium} (= 125 \text{ Passus}) = 625 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Stadi} = \text{Psel} \\ \text{Passus} (= 4 \text{ Palmipedes}) = 5 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Pafs} = \text{Pu} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \\
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 & * \text{DIGITI} & \\
 \dagger \text{CUBITUS} (= 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ Pes}) & = & 24 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Cub-digitef} \\ \text{PALMIPES} (= 5 \text{ Palmi}) = 20 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Palmip} = \text{Dex} \\ \S \text{ PES} (= 4 \text{ Palmi}) = 16 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Pes} = \text{Das} \\ \dagger \text{PALMUS} (= 3 \text{ Unciae}) = 4 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Palm} = \text{Do} \\ ** \text{UNCIA} = 1\frac{1}{3} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Un} = \text{Da, re} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \\
 \end{array}$$

Jewish Measures of Length.

$$\text{MILE} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ SAB. Days Journies} & [= \text{Sabate}] \\ 10 \text{ STADIA} & [= \text{Staz}] \\ 4000 \text{ CUBITS} & [= \text{Cubitotb}] \end{cases}$$

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the *Greek* 'Οἰνυά.

§ *Pes* was divided, as the *As*, into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dodrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

† Called *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

** Called sometimes *Pollex*.

$$\text{Cubit} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ SPANS the greater} \\ 3 \text{ SPANS the leſs} \\ 6 \text{ PALMS} \\ 24 \text{ DIGITS} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} [= \text{Span} \tilde{\text{z}}\text{-}i] \\ \\ [= \text{Palmau}] \\ [= \text{Digitef}] \end{array}$$

Cub = Span*ë*-i = Palmau = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Stax = Corb.

	CUBITS	
Eaſtern MILE (=10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = Corb
STADIUM =	400	Stad = Cubitog
* SCHOENUS or <i>Cbebal</i> =	80	Schœn = eiz
ARABIAN POLE =	8	Ara-Pol = k
EZEKIEL'S REED, or <i>Kaneb</i> , =	6	Eze-Ree = s
FATHOM =	4	Fath = o

	DIGITS	
Cubit, or <i>Ammab</i> =	24	Cub = Digitef
† SPAN, or <i>Zereth</i> =	12	Spin = Dad
PALM, or <i>Tophach</i> =	4	Palm = Do

N. B. The PARASANG is a *Persian* Measure, con-
ſiſting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [Para = milr]

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but a-
mongſt the *Jews* is generally reckoned 24 Miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = Inautif =
Banzyeiz.

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Μίλ = Στακ = Ορεῖγ = Πόδfeig. Πῆχ = Σπιδαμ.

Πῆς = Δώρο = Δάκλας.

Σταδι = Πaug & Ογγ = Πau-Πηχ = Δef Πuy =
Δakque Πuyων = Δ.α.

Πῆς = Δάκλας Σπιδα = Δad Οεθ = Δab Λίχ =
Δaxby Δω = Δάκλο.

* Called alſo *Pathil*.

† There is likewiſe another Word, *Gomed*, which the LXX.
render Σπιδαμή.

Cub = Spanē-i = Palmar = Digitef. Mil = Sábato
 = Staz = Cotb.
 Stad = Cubitog Schoen = eiz Ara-Pol = k Eze-
 Ree = s Fath = o Span = Dad.

TABLE III.

*The Proportion of the foregoing Measures
 to English Measures.*

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit [GréD = ,fulo]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit [RoD = ,peldu]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D-igit [JewD = ,nad]	0	,912
	Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot [GreF = a,xypdou]	1	,00729 $\frac{1}{8}$
ROMAN F-oot [RoF = ,naup]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = a,kef]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = a,laxnil]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = b,olxu]	1	,4505
	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN Foot [Grec-Fo = be,keipu]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = ab,fyf]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = da,keik]	21	,888
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = bci,bib]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = boi,fys]	17	,406
	Eng. Miles.	decim.
† GRECIAN M-ile [GrecM = ,pautzoun]	0	,763099

* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have followed Bishop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain that there were two Sorts of Cubits, the Sacred One, and the Profane or Common One; the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's-Breadth or three Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82 Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

† Dr. Arbuthnot makes the Grecian Mile equal to 805,8 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Paces; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a Mile. Yet, according to his own Com-

Eng. Miles. decim.

ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = ,a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN Stadium [Gre-St = ,xoutleip]	0 ,093587 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMAN Stadium [Ro-St = ,basfos]	,114465
HEBREW Stadium [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD = ,pulo	RoD = ,peldu	JewD = ,nad	RoF = ,naup	GreF = ,a,xypdou.
RoC = ,b,olxu	HeC = ,a,kef	Grec = ,a,laxnil	Grec-Fo = ,be,xzipu.	
RomF = ,ab,fyf	GreM = ,paut	RomM = ,nalpan	Heb-mil = ,a,teiboi.	
HeC = ,da,keik	RoC = ,boi,fys	GreC = ,bei,bid	Ro-St = ,basfos	He-St = ,bik.
Gre-St = ,xoutleip	-----			

TABLE IV.

Superficial Measures.

English ACre [Ac = sFootlaux]	Sq. Feet. decim.
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = ,azkoux]	43560 ,00
Pole [Pol = ,doid,el.]	10890 ,00
	272 ,25.
ACre = [Ac = Yarokox]	Squ. Yards.
	4840
ROman Square F-oot [RoFq = nil]	Sq. Feet. decim.
GRECIAN Sq. F-oot [GreFq = ,a,xasauts]	0 ,935089
HEBREW Squ. C-ubit [HeCq = ,i,tesnois]	1 ,0146365
	3 ,326976
Jugerum = R-oods 2. P-oles 18. F-oot 250 ,05.	
[Jug = Re-Pak-Fely ,xu]	
Πλῆθος = P-oles 36. F-oot. 245. [Πλῆθος = Pís-Fdol]	

putation, which makes 'Ogyia = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, or, which is the same, 6,04375 Feet, Στάδιον (= 100 'Ogyiai) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Στάδια) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number of English Feet in a Roman Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

* Egyptian "Aey-ρα = R-oods 3. P-oles 2. Feet 55½
 ["Aey = Ri-Pe-Ful,ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.

Juggerum [Jug = ,sakdo] 0,618240

Πλέθρον [Πλέθ = ,etyft] 0,230632

Egyptian "Aeyε-α ["Aeyε = ,oift] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet.

Eng. Sq. F. decim.

Πλέθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650

* Aeyρα ½ Πλέθρον 5000 = 5073,1825

Egyptian "Aeyρα = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Squ. Feet. Sq. F. decim.

† Actus minimus 120 + 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272

Actus Quadratus 120 + 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816

Clima 60 + 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204

Versus 100 + 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900

‡ Juggerum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632

Uncia ⅓ of the Juggerum = 2400 = 2244,2136

The Memorial Lines.

/ Ac = sFotlaur R = azkoux Pol = doid ,el Ac = Yar-
 okozque.

GreFq = á ,zafauts RoFq = ,nil HeCq = i ,tésnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely ,zu. Πλέθ = Pís-Fdol "Aey = Ri-
 Pe-Ful,ro. ,

Jug = ,sakdo Πλέθ = ,etyft "Aeyε = ,oift — — ,

TABLE V.

Measures of Capacity.

English Wine Measure.

TUN = { 2 B-uts [= Be]
 3 Punchions [= Put]

* The Grecian "Aeyρα was ½ of the Πλέθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes
 before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

‡ The Juggerum, was divided, like the As, into 12 Parts.

TUN	{	4 HOGheads	[= Hof]
		6 TIERCES	[= Tiers]
		8 BARRELS	[= Bark]
		14 R-undlets	[= Raf]
		252 GALLONS	[= Galdud]
		2016 PINTS	[= Pidzas]
		58212 Solid Inches	[= Inukdad]

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

English Corn Measure.

QUARTER = Bushels 8. [Quar = Busk]

BUSHel =	{	4 PECKS	[= Peco]
		8 GALLONS	[= Galk]
		64 PINTS	[= Pinſo]

Buſh = Peco = Galk = Pinſo : Quar = Busk.

	<i>Cubick Inches</i>
GALLON of W-ine [GállW = eta]	231
*GALLON of C-orn [GalC = doid, ro]	272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure [Pin-dr = if, rid]	34 $\frac{1}{12}$
PINT LIQUID Measure [Pin-liquid = ek, prei]	28 $\frac{1}{8}$
HOGhead =	63 GALLONS [= Galſi]
	504 PINTS [= Pinúzo]

GállW = eta GalC = doid, ro Pin-dr = if, rid Pin-
liquid = ek, prei.

Grecian Measures of Capacity.

Met-ρηής =	{	12 X-όις	[= Xúd]
		72 Η-ίςατ	[= Hoid]
		144 Κοτυλ-αι	[= Κοτυλάff]
Μιδ-ιμια =	{	48 Χοιρ-ικες	[Χοιρὶκ]
		72 Η-ίς-αι	[Ηιςpe]
		144 Κοτυλ-αι	[Κοτλάff]

* This is the common received Content of a Corn Gallon ; and according to which the following Computations are made : But ſtrictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains but 268,8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears alſo, that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubick Inches. Vid. *Ward's Mathem. Guide.* Part I. Chap. 3;

Μιτ = Κάδ = Ηοιδ = Κοτυλάφ Μιδ = Χοινok =
 Ηιςρεque = Κοτλάφ.

$$\text{Ηίς-ης} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} & [= \text{Κοτυλε}] \\ 8 \text{ 'Οξύ-εαφα} & [= \text{'Οξύκ}] \\ 12 \text{ Κύαθ-οι} & [= \text{Κύαθβε}] \\ 48 \text{ Μυσρ-α} & [= \text{Μυσροκ}] \\ 120 \text{ Κοχλ-ιάρια} & [= \text{Κοχλαδκ}] \end{cases}$$

Ηίς = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαδκ = 'Οξύκ = Κυαθβεque
 Μυσροκ

$$\begin{array}{lcl} * \text{Μιτ-ρήτης l. (= 12 Χόις)} & = & 72 \\ \text{Χῶς l. (= 12 Κότυλαι)} & = & 6 \\ \text{Μίδιμ-ν d.} & = & 72 \\ \text{Χοῖν-ιξ d.} & = & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ηίς-αι} \\ \text{Μιτ = Ηιςroid} \\ \text{Χῶς = Ηau} \\ \text{Μίδιμ = Ηοιδ.} \\ \text{Χοῖν = Ηa, re} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Ηίς-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)} & = & 48 \\ \text{Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)} & = & 24 \\ \text{Οξύ'ε-αφον (= 3 Κόγγαι)} & = & 6 \\ \text{Κύα-θ d. (= 5 Χῆμαι)} & = & 4 \\ \text{Κόγγ-η (= 5 Κοχλιάρια)} & = & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Μύσρα} \\ \text{Ηίς = Μύσροκ} \\ \text{Κοτύ = Μef} \\ \text{Οξύ'ε = Mau} \\ \text{Κύα = Mo} \\ \text{Κόγγ = Me} \end{array}$$

Μιτ = Ηιςroid = Χῶς = Ηau = Μίδιμ = Ηοιδ = Χοῖν =
 Ηa, re.

Ηίς = Μύσροκ = Κοτύ = Μef = Οξύ'ε = Mau = Κύα =
 Mo Κόγγ = Me.

Roman Measures of Capacity.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{CULEUS} = \begin{cases} 20 \text{ AMPHORæ} & [= \text{Amphex}] \\ 40 \text{ URNæ} & [= \text{Urnoz}] \\ 160 \text{ CONGII} & [= \text{Congbauz}] \end{cases} \\ \text{SEXTARIUS} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ HEMINæ} & [= \text{Hemine}] \\ 4 \text{ QUARTARII} & [= \text{Quartarf}] \\ 8 \text{ ACETABULA} & [= \text{Acetak}] \\ 12 \text{ CYATHI} & [= \text{Cyathbe}] \\ 48 \text{ LIGULæ} & [= \text{Liglok}] \end{cases} \end{array}$$

* Called also 'Αμφορείς, and Κάδο.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things; the rest are used as Measures for both.

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz ———
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
 = Liglok.

	SEXTARII	
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnaux
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau
MODIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	= 16	Mod = Sas

	LIGULÆ	
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminae)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad
ACETABULUM (= 1½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lo

Jewish Measures of Capacity.

BATH =	{	3 SEAHs	[= Seat]
		6 HINS	[= Hins]
		10 OMERS	[= Omeraz]
		18 C-ABS	[= Cak]
		72 LOGS	[= Logpe]
		96 CAPHs	[= Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[= Gachaltiz]

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

	BATHS or EPHABS	
CHOMER, or <i>Coron</i>	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephaz

	CABS	
BATH or EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabs

The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs l. [Hin
 = Lad = Cas]

CAB = 20 G-achals d [Cab = Gez]

Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
 Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.
 Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk. Hog
 = Galsi = Pinuzo.
 GállW = era GalC = doid ,ro Pin-dr = if ,rid Pin-
 liquid = ek ,prei.
 Μετ = Xád = Eoid = Κοτυλαff = Mid = Χοινοκ =
 Εισπεque = Κοτλαff.
 Εις = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαdz = Όξύκ = Κυαθbeque =
 Μυσροκ.
 Μετ = Εισoid = Χῆς = Εαυ = Μίδιμ = Εoid = Χοϊν =
 Εα,ρε.
 Εις = Μυσροκ = Κοτύ = Μεφ = Όξύς = Μαυ = Κύα =
 Μο Κῆχ = Με.
 Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz ———
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
 = Liglok.
 Cul = Sexnauz Amph = Sok Urn = Sextef Congi
 = Sau Mod = Sas.
 Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab
 = Lau Cyath = Lo.
 Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.
 Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let = Ephu Bath-Eph =
 Cabak Hín = Cabi Se = Cabs.

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures.

A PINT DRY	=	34 ,0312	} Cubick Inches.
A PINT LIQUID	=	28 ,875	

/ ——— Pin-dr = if ,xibe Pin-liquid = ek ,kail. \

DRY.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
* Μείδμω [Μείδμω = oix-t]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi = hau-p]	16	07	,68
EPHah [Eph = ub-ad]	51	12	,107
Ξίςης [Ξίς = x-it]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = a]	01	00	,48
CAB [Cab = d-ek]	02	28	,432

LIQUID.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
† Μετρητής [Μετρη = eid-an]	82	19	,626
Amphora [Am = up-ax]	57	10	,66
† BATH [Bath = sy-bu]	60	15	,2
Ξίςης [Ξίς = a f]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = a-u]	01	05	,636
† LOG [Log = x-do]	00	24	,2735

	Busshels	decim.
MEDIMN [Méd = a, xous]	1	,09612
MODIUS [Mod = ,elild]	0	,253525
EPHah } [Eph = ,kydoti]	0	,802433
Chomer }		

	Gallons	decim.
METRETES [Metr = ax, til]	10	,335
AMPHORA [Amph = oi, apad]	7	,1712
BATH [Bath = p, laul]	7	,5658
CONGIUS [Con = ,kousteil]	0	,896385

* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7 ,171 Pints.

‡ The Jewish Measures are here, according to Bishop Cumberland, from the *Rabbins*: But Bishop Hooper, from *Josephus*, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Μετρητής, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξίςης. Dr. Arbutnot has given us Tables according to both, but seems to prefer Bishop Hooper's Account to the other.

	<i>Pints decim.</i>
Ξίς-ης liquid [Ξίς = <i>a</i> , <i>bok</i>]	1 ,1483
Ξίς-ης dry [Ξίς = <i>z</i> , <i>noif</i>]	0 ,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid [Sext= <i>á</i> , <i>boulak</i>]	1 ,19518
SEXTARIUS dry [Sext= <i>a</i> , <i>zafei</i>]	1 ,0148
CAB liquid [Cab= <i>t</i> , <i>isfd</i>]	3 ,36257
CAB dry [Cab= <i>e</i> , <i>kop</i>]	2 ,84731
LOG [Log= <i>z</i> , <i>eif</i>]	0 ,84065

The Memorial Lines.

/ Medimn=*oiz-t* Modi=*bau-p* Eph=*ub-ad* Ξ=*it*
 Sextar=*a* Cab=*d-ek*.
 Bath=*fy-bu* Metr=*eid-an* Am=*up-az* Ξ=*a-f*
 Sext=*a-u* Log=*z-do*.
 Eph=*,kydoti* Mod=*,elild* Méd=*a*, *zous* Ξ=*z*, *noif* Cab=*e*, *kópque*.
 Amph=*oi*, *apad* Bath=*p*, *laul* Metr=*az*, *til* Ξίς=*a*, *bok* Cab=*t*, *isfd*.

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N. B. L or Li stands for *Libra* or *Pound*, Oz for *Ounce*, Lit *Pound*. T-roy, L-aver *Pound* AVERDUPUIS.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]

An Ounce Troy = { 8 DRAMS [=Drák]
 24 SCRUPLES [=Scresf]
 20 P-enny Weights [=Pez]
 480 GRAINS [=Grasfy]

* A Pound Averdupois = { 16 Ounces [=Ozas]
 256 DRAMS [=Drels]

* According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but $4\frac{2}{7}$ Grains less in the Pound.

LIT = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pen = Grafky
Láv = Ozas Láv = Drels]

	Grains	Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupaux]	5760	
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]	480	
Dram [Dr = aux]	60	
Penny Weight [Pen = gref]	24	
Scruple [Scrup = dy]	20	
* Pound Averdupois [Lav = oith]	7000	
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi, l]	437.5	
Lit = Grupaux Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref Scrup = dy Lav = oithque.		

Antient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent =	{	60 M-inas [=Maux]
	{	6000 Drachms [=Drauth]
Hebrew Talent =	{	3000 Shekels [=Shith]
	{	60 M-anehs [=Maux]
Shekel =	{	2 Bekahs [=Beke]
	{	4 Zuzas [=Zuf]
	{	20 G-erahs [=Gex]

At = Maux = Drauth : Het = Shith : Het-pond
= Maux Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gex.

Roman and Grecian lesser Weights.

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ	[Lib=Unad]												
UNCIA =	<table><tr><td>3</td><td>DUELLÆ</td><td>[=Duelr]</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>SICILICI</td><td>[=Sicila]</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>SEXTULÆ</td><td>[=Ses]</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>DRACHMÆ</td><td>[=Drak]</td></tr></table>	3	DUELLÆ	[=Duelr]	4	SICILICI	[=Sicila]	6	SEXTULÆ	[=Ses]	8	DRACHMÆ	[=Drak]
3	DUELLÆ	[=Duelr]											
4	SICILICI	[=Sicila]											
6	SEXTULÆ	[=Ses]											
8	DRACHMÆ	[=Drak]											
DRACHMA =	<table><tr><td>3</td><td>SCRIPTULA</td><td>[=Script]</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>OBOLI</td><td>[=Obs]</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>SILIQUEÆ</td><td>[=Silak]</td></tr><tr><td>72</td><td>GRANA <i>vel</i> LENTES</td><td>[=Groid]</td></tr></table>	3	SCRIPTULA	[=Script]	6	OBOLI	[=Obs]	18	SILIQUEÆ	[=Silak]	72	GRANA <i>vel</i> LENTES	[=Groid]
3	SCRIPTULA	[=Script]											
6	OBOLI	[=Obs]											
18	SILIQUEÆ	[=Silak]											
72	GRANA <i>vel</i> LENTES	[=Groid]											

* Mr. Ward says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found, that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy, which is 6999 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. Greaves. Math. Guide. Part I. C. 3.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Scrips
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

LIBRA Λίτρα [Lib = grafnad]	GRANA Σιτάριον
UNCIA Ουσγία [Unc = lois]	6912
*DRACHMA Δραχμή [Drachm = oid]	576
SCRUPULUM Γράμμα [Scrupul = ef]	72
OBOLUS † ὀβολός [Obol = ad]	24
SILVIA Κεράτιον [Sil = f]	12
	4

Divisio Affis.

	Unc.		Unc.
As	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DEXTANS	10	TRIENS	4
DODRANS	9	QUADRANS	3
BES	8	SEXTANS	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCIA	1

The Memorial Lines.

Λίτ = Ozad Oz = Drak = Scref = Pex = Grafky
Láv = ozas Lav = drels.

Lit = grupam Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref
Scrup = dy Lav = oitbque.

Ατ = Mauz = Drauth AM = Drag Her = Shitb =
Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Scrips
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

Lib = grafnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef
Obol = ad Sil = f.

As = dēu-dex = dod-bes = septún-semi = quin-tri-qua
fext-unc.

* N. B. The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms; and since they reckoned their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights $\frac{1}{7}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman Weights.

† The ὀβολός was divided into 6 Χαλκοί or Æreoli, and the Χαλκός into 7 Λεπτά or Minuta. [Ob = Χαλς Χαλκ = Λεπτοί.]

The Ημίωβελον, Ημιδραχμον, Διδραχμον, &c. are evident from their Names.

TABLE VIII.

Ancient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains, decim.
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fk</i>]	438 ,00
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i>]	219 ,00
* ROMAN D-rachm [ROD = <i>uf, pu</i>]	54 ,75
DENARIUS [Den = <i>ſe, loi</i>]	62 ,57
† A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>ſei, f</i>]	68 ,4
	lib. oz. p.w. gr.
ROMAN L-libra [ROL = <i>az-an</i>]	10 19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = <i>e-t-oi-be</i>]	02 03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [HER = <i>bâf-yz-al</i>]	114 00 15 00
† ANCIENT ATTICK M-ina [ATM = <i>a-d-u</i>]	01 02 05 00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [ATT = <i>pa-t</i>]	71 03 00 00

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fk* Shek = *ebou* ROD = *uf, pu* Den = *ſe, loi*
 AD = *ſei, f*.
 HER = *bâf-yz-al* ROL = *az-an* HEM = *e-t-oi-be*
 ATM = *a-d-u* ATT = *pa-t*.

* So Bishop Cumberland from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop Hooper, from *Philo* and *Josephus*, makes it equal to the Attick Stater or Tetradrachm = 68 ,4 + 4, or 67 + 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Bishop Hooper supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68 ,4 to 62 ,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retained. Dr. Bernard lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8d $\frac{1}{4}$. But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first Roman Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was about 62 ,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the Roman Denarius, most of the Computations in Classick Authors are founded.

‡ The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 Roman Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our Averdupois Pound.

TABLE IX.

*Jewish and Roman Money, according to
Bishop Cumberland.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
HEBREW M-ina [<i>Hem=p-a-l</i>]	7	01	05
HEBREW T-alent [<i>Het=tút-ab-az-b</i>]	353	11	10½
GOLDEN DARICK= <i>12</i> G-erachs [<i>Dar</i>] = <i>Gad=la-do</i> }	1	00	04
HEBREW T-alent of Gold [<i>He-</i>] <i>TO=ufoil ba-p-b</i> }	5475	11	07½
SHEKEL [<i>Shek=sé-do,ro</i>]	02	04½	
SILVER DENARIUS [<i>Den=doi-t</i>]	00	07½	
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [<i>Affar=Fab</i>]			
A QUADRANT ¼ of a Farthing [<i>Quád=iro</i>]			
A MITE ⅓ of a Farthing [<i>Mit=rir</i>]			

The Memorial Lines.

Hem=p-a-l Het=tút-ab-az-b Dar=Gád=la-do
HebTO=ufoil-ba-p-b.
Shek=sé-do,ro Den=doi-t Affar=Fab Quád=iro.
Mit=rir.

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick will, I hope, excuse me, if, for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations; in order to make the following Tables more generally useful :

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction ; thus ,5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, 05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$, 005 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, That the nine Figures at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, That if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table: If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish Cubit* is equal to 1 *English Foot*, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		Feet decim.
1 Cubit	=	1 ,824
10 Cubits	=	18 ,24
100 Cubits	=	182 ,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers :

		lib. decim
Thus,	1 Attick Talent	= 206 ,25
	10 Attick Talents	= 2062 ,5
	100 Attick Talents	= 20625
	1000 Attick Talents	= 206250 &c.

But as the common Computation in Claſſick Authors is by Seſterces and Drachms, I ſhall exemplify more particularly the foregoing Obſervations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

Seſterce = 1d. 3f. $\frac{1}{4}$
in Decimal Fractions
of a Pound Sterling
= ,00807291667
[Seſt = π kypenaffoi]

A-ttick D-rachm, or
Roman Denarius,
= 7d. 3f. in Deci-
mal Fractions of a
Pound Sterling
= ,032291667
[Ad = π idenaffoi]

1 Seſtertil	Decem Seſtertil or Nummi. Seſtertium or 1000 Seſtertil. Decem Seſtertia or 10000 HS. Centum Seſtertia or 100000 HS. Decies Seſtertium or 1 Million HS. Centies Seſtertium or 10 Millions HS. Millies Seſtertium or 100 Millions HS. Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS. Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS. Millies Millies or 100000 Millions.
1	,00807291667
2	,01614583333
3	,02421875000
4	,03229166667
5	,04036458333
6	,04843750000
7	,05651041667
8	,06458333333
9	,07265625000

1 Drachm.	10 Drachms. 100 Drachms or 1 Minae. 1000 Drachms or 10 Minae. 1 Myriad = (10000 Dr.) or 100 Minae. 10 Myriads = (100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minae. 100 Myriads = (1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Minae. 1000 Myriad = (10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Min. 10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads. 10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.
1	,032291667
2	,064583333
3	,096875000
4	,129166667
5	,161458333
6	,193750000
7	,226041667
8	,258333333
9	,290625000

According to the Obſervations before laid down, it is evident, that,

- 1 Seſtertium, or 1000 HS.
2 Seſtertia, or 2000 HS.
3 Seſtertia, or 3000 HS.

lib.
008 ,07291667
016 ,14583333
024 ,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals. So,

•Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	^{lib.} = 8072 ,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	= 16145 ,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	= 24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Claffick Authors may be discovered from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of the Centies Quinquagies H S?

	^{lib.}	^{decim.}
Centies HS.	=	80729 ,1667
Quinquagies	=	40364 ,5833
Centies Quinquagies		<u>121093 ,75</u>

What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?

300 Drachms	9 ,6875
70 Drachms	2 ,26041667
5 Drachms	0 ,16145833
375 Drachms	= <u>12 ,109375</u>

What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?

50 Myriads	= 16145 ,83333
1 Myriad	= 322 ,91667
51 Myriads	= <u>16468 ,75</u>

Note. That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Asses*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Asses*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always understood.

<i>Æris</i> (sc. <i>Affium</i>) <i>Millia</i> X = 1000 } <i>lib.</i> <i>decim.</i>	
<i>Denarii</i> =	32 ,291667
<i>Æris</i> <i>Millia</i> XXV = 2500 <i>Denarii</i> = 80	,72916
<i>Æris</i> <i>Millia</i> LXXV = 7500 <i>Denarii</i> = 242	,1875

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

* Attick Drachm	* Attick Talent	† Attick Talent
= 8 d. $\frac{1}{4}$	= 206 l. 5 s.	= 193 l. 15 s.

<i>l.</i> <i>decim.</i>	<i>l.</i> <i>decim.</i>	<i>l.</i> <i>decim.</i>
1 ,034375	1 206 ,25	1 193 ,75
2 ,068750	2 412 ,50	2 387 ,50
3 ,103125	3 618 ,75	3 581 ,25
4 ,375000	4 825 ,00	4 775 ,00
5 ,171875	5 1031 ,25	5 968 ,75
6 ,206250	6 1237 ,50	6 1162 ,50
7 ,240625	7 1443 ,75	7 1356 ,25
8 ,275000	8 1650 ,00	8 1550 ,00
9 ,309375	9 1856 ,25	9 1743 ,75

† Shekel	† Hebrew Tal.	Heb. Tal. Gold
= 2 s. 7 d.	= 387 l. 10 s.	= 16 Tal. Silver
<i>decim.</i>	<i>l.</i> <i>decim.</i>	<i>l.</i>
1 ,129166667	1 387 ,5	1 6200
2 ,258333333	2 775 ,0	2 12400
3 ,387500000	3 1162 ,5	3 18600
4 ,516666666	4 1550 ,0	4 24800
5 ,645833333	5 1937 ,5	5 31000
6 ,775000000	6 2325 ,0	6 37200
7 ,904166666	7 2712 ,5	7 43400
8 ,1,033333333	8 3100 ,0	8 49600
9 ,1,162500000	9 3487 ,5	9 55800

* According to Dr. *Bernard*. † According to Dr. *Arbuthnot*.
 † The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to *Josephus*; and this Valuation Dr. *Arbuthnot* has followed in his Dissertations, though his Tables are according to Bp. *Cumberland*.
 The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

Grecian Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,75546875
2	1 ,51093750
3	2 ,26640625
4	3 ,02187500
5	3 ,77734375
6	4 ,53281250
7	5 ,28828125
8	6 ,04375000
9	6 ,79921875

Roman Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,72525
2	1 ,45050
3	2 ,17575
4	2 ,90100
5	3 ,62625
6	4 ,35150
7	5 ,07675
8	5 ,80200
9	6 ,52725

Jewish Digit

Inch decim.

1	0 ,912
2	1 ,824
3	2 ,736
4	3 ,648
5	4 ,560
6	5 ,472
7	6 ,384
8	7 ,296
9	8 ,208

Grecian Foot

Feet decim.

1	1 ,00729
2	2 ,01458
3	3 ,02187
4	4 ,02916
5	5 ,03645
6	6 ,04375
7	7 ,05104
8	8 ,05833
9	9 ,06562

Roman Foot

Feet decim.

1	0 ,967
2	1 ,934
3	2 ,901
4	3 ,868
5	4 ,835
6	5 ,802
7	6 ,769
8	7 ,736
9	8 ,703

Jewish Cubit

Feet decim.

1	1 ,824
2	3 ,648
3	5 ,472
4	7 ,296
5	9 ,120
6	11 ,944
7	12 ,768
8	14 ,592
9	16 ,416

Roman Mile

Mile decim.

1	0 ,915719
2	1 ,831438
3	2 ,747157
4	3 ,662876
5	4 ,578595
6	5 ,494314
7	6 ,410033
8	7 ,325752
9	8 ,241471

Jewish Mile

Mile decim.

1	1 ,3817
2	2 ,7634
3	4 ,1451
4	5 ,5268
5	6 ,9085
6	8 ,2902
7	9 ,6719
8	11 ,0536
9	12 ,4353

Roman Sq. Foot

Sq. Feet decim.

1	0 ,935089
2	1 ,870178
3	2 ,805267
4	3 ,740356
5	4 ,675445
6	5 ,610534
7	6 ,545623
8	7 ,480712
9	8 ,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot

Sq. Feet decim.	
1	1 ,0146365
2	2 ,0292730
3	3 ,0439095
4	4 ,0585460
5	5 ,0731825
6	6 ,0878190
7	7 ,1024555
8	8 ,1170920
9	9 ,1317285

Ithabgor

Acre decim.	
1	0 ,230632
2	0 ,461264
3	0 ,691896
4	0 ,922528
5	1 ,153160
6	1 ,383792
7	1 ,614424
8	1 ,845056
9	2 ,075688

Jugerum

Acre decim.	
1	0 ,61824
2	1 ,23648
3	1 ,85472
4	2 ,47296
5	3 ,09120
6	3 ,71944
7	4 ,32768
8	4 ,94592
9	5 ,56416

Egyptian "Agappa

Acre decim.	
1	0 ,763768
2	1 ,527536
3	2 ,291304
4	3 ,055072
5	3 ,818840
6	4 ,582608
7	5 ,346376
8	6 ,110144
9	6 ,873912

Zisne dry

Pint decim.	
1	0 ,97447
2	1 ,94894
3	2 ,92341
4	3 ,89788
5	4 ,87235
6	5 ,84682
7	6 ,82129
8	7 ,79576
9	8 ,77023

Sextarius dry

Pint decim.	
1	1 ,0148
2	2 ,0296
3	3 ,0444
4	4 ,0592
5	5 ,0740
6	6 ,0888
7	7 ,1036
8	8 ,1184
9	9 ,1332

Cab dry

Pint decim.	
1	3 ,84731
2	7 ,69462
3	11 ,54193
4	15 ,38924
5	19 ,23655
6	23 ,08386
7	26 ,93117
8	30 ,77848
9	34 ,62579

Medimn

Bushel decim.	
1	1 ,09612
2	2 ,19224
3	3 ,28836
4	4 ,38448
5	5 ,48060
6	6 ,57672
7	7 ,67284
8	8 ,76896
9	9 ,86508

Modius

Bushel decim.	
1	0 ,253525
2	0 ,507050
3	0 ,760575
4	1 ,014100
5	1 ,267625
6	1 ,521150
7	1 ,774675
8	2 ,028200
9	2 ,281725

Ephah		Sicco liquid		Sextarius liquid	
Bushel decim.		Pints decim.		Pints decim.	
1	0,802433*	1	1,1483	1	1,19518
2	1,604867	2	2,2966	2	2,39036
3	2,407300	3	3,4449	3	3,58554
4	3,209734	4	4,5932	4	4,78072
5	4,012168	5	5,7415	5	5,97590
6	4,814601	6	6,8898	6	7,17108
7	5,617035	7	8,0381	7	8,36626
8	6,419469	8	9,1864	8	9,56144
9	7,221902	9	10,3347	9	10,75662
Cab liquid		Log		Amphora	
Pints decim.		Pints decim.		Hogsheads decim.	
1	3,36257	1	0,84064	1	0,113821
2	6,72514	2	1,68128	2	0,227642
3	10,08771	3	2,52192	3	0,341463
4	13,45028	4	3,36256	4	0,455284
5	16,81285	5	4,20320	5	0,569105
6	20,17542	6	5,04384	6	0,682926
7	23,53799	7	5,88448	7	0,796747
8	26,90056	8	6,72512	8	0,910568
9	30,26313	9	7,56576	9	1,024389
Metretes		Bath		† Congius	
Hogsheads decim.		Hogsh. decim.		Gall. decim.	
1	0,16404	1	0,114858	1	0,896385
2	0,32808	2	0,229716	2	1,792770
3	0,49212	3	0,344574	3	2,689155
4	0,65616	4	0,459432	4	3,585540
5	0,82020	5	0,574290	5	4,481925
6	0,98424	6	0,689148	6	5,378310
7	1,14828	7	0,804006	7	6,274695
8	1,31232	8	0,918864	8	7,171080
9	1,47636	9	1,033722	9	8,067465

* The exact Fraction is $\frac{1}{125}$. In the Jewish Measures I have followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to Josephus, = 1,0961 Bushel, and the Cab = 3,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Sicco, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

† Equal to the Metretes of Syria.

Attick Drachm		Shekel	Attick Drachm		
= 62 ,57 gr.		= 4 At. Drachms	= 62 ,57 gr.		
oz. decim.		oz. decim.	Pound Troy decim.		
1	0 ,130215	1	0 ,52086	1	0 ,01085125
2	0 ,260430	2	1 ,04172	2	0 ,02170250
3	0 ,390645	3	1 ,56258	3	0 ,03255375
4	0 ,520860	4	2 ,08344	4	0 ,04340500
5	0 ,651075	5	2 ,60430	5	0 ,05425625
6	0 ,781290	6	3 ,12516	6	0 ,06510750
7	0 ,911505	7	3 ,64602	7	0 ,07595875
8	1 ,041720	8	4 ,16688	8	0 ,08681000
9	1 ,171935	9	4 ,68774	9	0 ,09766125

Shekel = 219 gr. Troy		Shekel = 4 Att. Drachm		Roman Libra	
Po. Troy decim.		Po. Troy decim.		Po. Troy decim.	
1	0 ,0380208 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 ,043405	1	0 ,9125
2	0 ,0760416 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 ,086810	2	1 ,8250
3	0 ,1140625	3	0 ,130215	3	2 ,7375
4	0 ,1520833 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 ,173620	4	3 ,6500
5	0 ,1901041 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 ,217025	5	4 ,5625
6	0 ,2281250	6	0 ,260430	6	5 ,4750
7	0 ,2661458 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 ,303835	7	6 ,3875
8	0 ,3041666 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 ,347240	8	7 ,3000
9	0 ,3421875	9	0 ,390645	9	8 ,2125

MISCELLANEA.

SECTION VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : PERIPHERY :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]
 or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the DIAMETER
 : PERIPHERY :: 10,000,000 : 31,415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmíl :
 ta-fal-oudou.

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures, which, in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un
6,28,318.530,717.958,647.692,528.676,655.930,576.					
s ,ektak uiz-pap nuk-sóp sne-lek aups-sul ouiz-lois.					

The Diameter multiplied by 3 ,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi ,bobs dat priph], consequently the Periphery divided by 3 ,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the Diameter into 0 ,7854.

Datur Area SquAD per y,peilo.

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery.
 [Ar=rodi $\frac{1}{4}$ pe]

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y, peilo*.

The SURFACE of a SPHERE is given by multiplying the PERIPHERY into the DIAMETER [$\text{Surf} = \text{pe} + \text{D}$]

The SURFACE of a SPHERE is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4 [$\text{Surf} = \text{are} + 0$]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying $\frac{1}{3}$ of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [$\text{Sol-sphe} = \frac{1}{3} \text{rad} + \text{sur}$]

The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu. Dia : priph :: azmíl : ta-fal-oudou.

: s,ektak uix-pap nuk-söp sne-lek aúp-sul ouix-lois.

Diperi, bobs dat Priph. datur Area squan per *y, peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. In *y, peilo*.

Ar = $\frac{1}{2} \text{rad} + \text{pe}$ Surf = $\text{pe} + \text{D}$ Surf = $\text{are} + 0$ Sol-sphe = $\frac{1}{3} \text{rad} + \text{sur}$.

The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscellanea Curiosa, Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square Degrees, is computed to yield in Vapour, per Diem, 5280 MILLIONS of T-ONS [$\text{Med} = \text{dégbaux} = \text{lékymilr}$]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, sc. 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [$\text{Tham} = \text{ex-igtbtón}$]

The RIVERS (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN, are computed to carry 1827.000,000 TONS, which is little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of what is raised in Vapour [$\text{Fluv-med} = \text{aképmilr}$]

The Computations are made thus ::

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE FOOT of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour, *per Diem*, HALF a PINT (Squar=ha-pin).

Each Space of four Foot Square (=16 SQUARE Feet) yields a GALLON [asquar=gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Milsnaston]

A SQUARE DEGREE (of 69 English Miles) 33,000,000 TONS [Dég (misou) timton].

The Mediterranean = 160 Degrees =
5280.000,000 Tons as above

Squar = ha-pin asquar = gal Mil = snaston Dég.
(misou) timton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus :

The most considerable Rivers that run into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, the Rhone, the Tiber, the PO, the Nile, the DON or Tanais, the NIBSTER, the NIEPER or Borysthenes. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the Thames : Not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000 ; in all, 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám = ex-igthr Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Nieft-nieper-akepmilt.

The Water of the Thames is computed thus :

It is supposed to run at Kingston Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours ; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards. [Misk=Yako-feiz], which being multiplied by 300 Yards, (the Profile of Water at:

KINGSTON Bridge, where it is supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25,344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [Yako-feix per ig=Yél-tfoth], which are equal to 20,300,000 TONS [=ex-igthton]

Misk=Yako-feix (Kin-prig) Yako-feix per ig=Yél-tfoth=ex-igthton.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet. (GLOBUS tormento bellico emissus) in a SECOND, moves 204 YARDS [In-sec Glob-yarezo]

Light (Lumen) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-milegth]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-movetabfe]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SE-conds [Glob-M-ápha-sec]

Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{4}$. [Sonn,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (Ab SOLEM) 32 Years $\frac{1}{2}$. [Ad-fol-glob=án-te,re]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies [DESCENSUS GRAVIUM) is 16 F-eet $\frac{1}{12}$, or an Inch, in a SECOND [Des-gravi-sec=Fas,rad] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou,d) OSCILLATES or VIBRATES SECONDS. [Of-cil-sec Pendulum Intou,d]

In-sec Glob-yarezo Lu-milegth Son-ped-movetabfe.
Glob-M-ápha-sec Sonn,ro Ad-fol-glob=án-te,re Sonap.
Des-g avi-sec=Fas,rad Of-cil-sec Pendulum Intou,d,

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or ABIB

* March

* i.e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

ZIF or J-air	April
SIVAN	May
THAMUX	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or ETHENIM	September
BUL or M-erchesvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEBETH	December
SHÉBETH	January
ADAR or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Sima Thámjun Abjul Elúlaug.
Tizr-Ethesep Bul-moc ChilleuN Thede Shebjan &
Adfeb.

The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑΤΟΜΒΑΙΩΝ	June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΩΝ	July
ΒΟΗΔΡΟΜΙΩΝ	August
ΜΑΙΜΑΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ	September
ΠΥΑΝΕΨΙΩΝ	October
ΠΟΣΙΔΕΩΝ	November
ΓΑΜΗΛΙΩΝ	December
ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ	January
ΕΛΑΦΗΘΟΛΙΩΝ	February
ΜΟΥΝΥΧΙΩΝ	March
ΘΑΡΓΗΛΙΩΝ	April
ΣΚΙΡΕΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ	May

Hecju Metageíjul Boedraug Mais PúanO Pofnov.
Gamdecem Anthesjan Elaseb MouM ThargelA
Skirma.

Note. That the *Athenians* began their Year from the New Moon, whose full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckoned to be upon the 8th of *July*, after on the 27th of *June*.
Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.

Jewish and Christian *Æra* of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the *Æra* of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the *Vulgar Christian Æra* commences from the Day of his Circumcision, *viz.* the First of *January*, in the Year of the World 4004, and of the *Julian Period* 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek* Historians, upon the Authority of the *Septuagint*, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years; so that,

Oct. 7.	} of the First Year of the Christian Æra	} began	{ the 3762 Year of the <i>Jewish Æra</i> the 5494 of the <i>Greek</i> Ecclesiastical <i>Æra</i> the 5509 of the <i>Greek</i> CIVIL <i>Æra</i> .
Aug. 27.			
Sept. 1.			

Christ = *mundothf* *Jud* = *ipaud* *Grec-Ecc* = *longf*
Grec-Civil = *ulxau*.

The *Days of the Month on which the other noted Epochs began.

			Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.		1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.		776
The Building of ROME	April 21.		753
‡ Æra of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.		747

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 7.

† The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.

‡ The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Intercalary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*befa*) went back throughout the whole *Julian Year*, and began on the same Day again.

The PHILIPPICK Æra	Nov. 12.	324
Æra of Contracts	Oct. 1.	312
		An. Dom.
* The Dioclesian Æra	Aug. 29.	284
The MAHOMETAN Æra	July 16.	622
The Æra of YEZDEGIRD	June 16.	632

Mund = Octoi Oly-jan Phil-nad Nab-fis (bosa)
Ro-pda.

Yez-Troy-jas Maho-las Dio-gen Vict-Acta-se Con-ta.

† The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and
other Bodies.

A Cubick Inch of	Ounces Troy decim.	
	† Fine Gold [Aur=az,iloud]	= 10,359273
	Fine Silver [Arg=l,eil]	5,850035
	Ounce Averd. decim.	
	Lead [Plumb=s,lutkul]	6,553855
	Common Iron [Fer=f,oden]	4,422979
	Fine Marble [Mar=b,laukk]	1,568859
	Common Glass [Vitr=b,oniz]	1,493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqua=loikfoup]	1,578697
A	Sound dry Oak [Robo=liflaun]	5,36569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole=lektuz]	5,28350

Aur = az,iloud Arg = l,eil Plum = s,lutkul Fer =
f,oden Mar = b,laukk.

Vitr = b,oniz Aqua = loiks Robo = liflaun Ol-
Ole = lektuz.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.

|| Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARCHIDIACONA-
tus 60, Dignitates & PRÆBENDÆ 544, Ecclesiæ-

* Before this, there was in use the Æra of the Actium Victory,
from the Conquest of Egypt, and the Reduction of Alexandria by
DEAVIANUS. Ant. Chr. 31. Sept 2. [Vict-Acta-Se]

† Vid. Ward's Math. Guide, Part I. Cap. 10.

† The Beginning of the Technical Words is from the Latin
Word for each.

|| Camdeni Britannia. Edit. Janf. p. 67.

PAROCHIALES 9284 e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolfæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdaux Præblos Parochoudeis Apriksu.

The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in Dr. Potter's Archæologia.

Εὐρ☉	Eurus	S-outh E-ast.
Αἰθλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast.
Καιρία	CAECIAS	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
Σκίρον	CORUS	N-orth W-est.
Ζέφυρος☉	Occidens	W-est.
Νότος☉	NOTUS	S-outh.
Αἰψ	AFRICUS	South W-est.

✓ Cæci=NE Σκi-Cor=NoW. Εὐ=sE. Α-Af=SoW.
Βόρ=N. Απ=E. Not; Ζ=O c.,

According to Aulus Gellius, the Winds are thus distinguished.

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West.
Boreas	Aquilo	North West.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South East.
Caurus	Ἀγείρης	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COhorts.
A COHORT	=	3 MANipuli.
A MANIPULUS	=	2 ORDines.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURios.

10 T-urmæ were the *Iustus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coaz Coho = mant Manip = ord Turm =
décuri Tax-le.

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium REGUM ROMULI, NUMÆ & SERVI TULLII; Secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; Tertius, EDICTUM PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Autoritate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex Codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano atque Theodosiano, novelisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab ADRIANO ad VALERIUM latas leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOCLETIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. NOVELLÆ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp
(Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg = A-Val Herm = Clau-Di Theo = Const-The
Nov = Theo-Justin.

The first Code of *Justinian* was published Anno 529, the Digests Anno 531, the Institute An. 533, the Second Code Anno 534, the Novells from the Year 535 to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Inftlit Co-selif Novelil-luk.

*The BISHOPS * who refused their Assent to
the 'Ομολοσιον.*

EUSEBIUS, Bishop of NICOMEDIA.

THEOGNIS, Bishop of NICE.

MARIS, Bishop of CHALCEDON.

THEONAS, Bishop of MARMARICA.

SECUNDUS, Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-
Marmar.

The Ten PERSECUTIONS under

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS,
SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURE-
LIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val Aure-
Diocles.

The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COLOGN,
Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BO-
HEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRAN-
DENBURG: The Elector of HANOVER was ADDED,
Anno Dom. 1693.

Men-Trí-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-
ver ad *sout.*

The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM
ARBITRIUM.) 3. The Force of Divine Assistance

* Ταύτην τὴν πρὶν τριακόσιον μὲν πρὸς τὰς δεκάουλάς, ἔγνωσαν τε
καὶ ἔσχεζαν· καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσεβίου, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες
ἔγραφον· ὅτις δὲ μόνοι ἢ πρὸς ἐκείνους, τῆς λέξεως τῷ ὁμοουσίῳ
ἐπιλαβόμενοι. Εὐσεβίου ὁ νικομηδείας, &c. Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib.
I. Cap. 8.

(AUXILIUM.) 4. Perseverance. 5. The Extent of Redemption.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Professor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was, at a Consultation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth*, digested into nine Articles, commonly called the *LAMBETH ARTICLES*, and agreed upon Nov. 10. 1595. [*Nax-aloul*] but by Order of *Queen Elizabeth* were immediately recalled and suppressed.

Lamb-Art = Cart Nax-aloul Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.

- I. To worship the true God. [*CULTUS divinus*]
- II. To renounce Idolatry.
- III. To commit no Murder. [*CAEDÉS*]
- IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c. [*STUPRUM*]
- V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [*FURTUM*]
- VI. To administer Justice [*JUSTITIA*]
- VII. Not to eat [the Flesh] with the Blood [*SANGUIS*]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only obliged to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts, were called Proselytes of the Gates, in Opposition to the Proselytes of Righteousness, or of the Covenant, who differed nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile* Race. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Justiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 B-ooks [Misna-Bs] contained 63 Tracts [Traut] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the Jews were methodically digested by Rabbi Judah HAKKADOSh in the Time of Antoninus P-ius [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in Judæa and Babylonia employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these, with the Misnah, make up both their Talmuds, i. e. the Jerusalem Talmud, and the Babylonish Talmud. These Comments are called the GEMARAH or Complement, the Misnah the Text; both together the TALMUD [Tal=Mis-Gema] The JERUSALEM TALMUD was compleated about A. D. 300. [Tál-Jerig] The B-abylonish TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the Jews. Vid. prid. Connect. p. 328.

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal=Mis-Gema Tál-jerig Tal-bug.

*Characteres Arithmetici GRÆCI &
HEBRÆICI.*

Ab-Bé-yi-do nu-sau ζoi-ηk-δου-ια κέκ-λι-μο ν-ξαν.

Op-wei lou zá-se-ti vf-φu-χau ψoi-ωμει ταιου.

Ab-Bé-yi-do nu-sau ioi nk wpu ia kek-li-mo nu-dau.

yp-dei von pa-te-wi nf-γu-δau ioique ηει γου.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first figure is added, as *li* sc. *l* = 3 i. e. 30. *re* sc. *7* = *δ* i. e. 200. Pronounce *lou kopou*, *ταισι* Sanpon, *nf* Thauf, *γou* tsadou.

The Ages of Christianity as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.

Cent.	I.	Sæculum	ApOstolicum
Cent.	II.	Sæculum	G-noSticum
Cent.	III.	Sæculum	Novatianum
Cent.	IV.	Sæculum	ARIanum
Cent.	V.	Sæculum	NEStorianum
Cent.	VI.	Sæculum	EUTychicum
Cent.	VII.	Sæculum	MONOTHeliticum
Cent.	VIII.	Sæculum	EIconiclaSticum
Cent.	IX.	Sæculum	PHOTianum
Cent.	X.	Sæculum	OBScurum
Cent.	XI.	Sæculum	HILdebrandinum
Cent.	XII.	Sæculum	Waldense
Cent.	XIII.	Sæculum	SCHolasticum
Cent.	XIV.	Sæculum	WICKlevianum
Cent.	XV.	Sæculum	SYnodale
Cent.	XVI.	Sæculum	R-eformatum

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Neft-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Híl-
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

The Division of the ROMAN Empire out of the Book called Notitia Imperii, said to be written about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Diocesēs under 4 PRAEfecti PRætorio, and about 120 PRO-vinces contained in them. [PRæf=dibi=præde]

1. The PRæfectus PRætorio ORientis, and under him five Diocesēs, viz. the ORiental, E-gyptian, A-siatick, PONTick, and THRACIAN Diocesēs. [OR-E-As-Po-Th]

2. The PRæfectus PRætorio of ILlyricum, and

under him two Dioceses, viz. Macedonia and Dacia. [Ill=Ma-D]

3. The *Præfatus Prætorio* of Italy, and under him three Dioceses, viz. Italy, Illyricum, and Africa. [It=It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfatus Prætorio Galliarum*, and under him three Dioceses, viz. Hispania, Gallia, and Britannia. [G=His-Ga-B]

Præf = Dibi = Prædæ Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As
Po-Th It=It-Il-Af G=His-Ga-B.

The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (Longitudo) of the Ark 300 Cubits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The Height (Altitudo) 30 Cubits. [Bruz-Aliz]

The Length of the House which K. Solomon built for the Lord was 60 Cubits: The Breadth thereof 20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits, 1 Kings vi. 2. [Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty] The Length of the Porch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120 Cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4. [Porez-bez]

Ark-Lo-cubig-Bruz-Alis. Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty
Porez-bez.

Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments &c. of Solomon's Temple.

By Villalpandus' Computation of the Number of Talents of Gold, Silver and Brass, laid out upon the Temple, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500-l. Sterling. [Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug] And the Jewels are reckoned to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (Vasa Aurea) consecrated to the Use of the Temple, are reckoned by Josephus 140,000. [Vas-aureabázib] Which, according to Capel's Reduction of the Tables contained in them, amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [lab-enáu-dyt]

The Vessels of Silver (Vasa Argentea) 1.340,000 [Vas-aratotib] are computed at 439.344,000. [fin-toftb]

Priests Vestments of Silk (VESTES SERICÆ) 10000. [Vest-sericazib]

Purple Vestments for Singers 2.000,000. [Pem] Trumpets 200,000 [Tregtib] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in Lebanon to hew down Timber (SYLVICIDÆ) [Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (VECTORES) 70,000. [Vectoiz] To hew Stones (LAPICIDINÆ) 80,000. [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (EPISCOPI) [Episcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (ANNIS SEPTEM) To whom, besides their Wages and Diet, Solomon gave a free Gift 6.733,977 Pounds. (DONUM SOLOMONIS) [s-paut-noip] The Treasure left by David towards carrying on this Work (RELIQUIT DAVID) 911.416,207. [nab-oâr-dyp]

N.B. *ib* is left out, as Sylvicidaz for Sylvicidazib, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = fouzo-ked-ug Vas-aureabotib = lol-enaudyt.

Vas-aratotib = fin-toftb Treg Instroz Vest-sericaz Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidaz Lapiky Vectoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo s-paut-noip reliquit Dav-nab-oâr-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (REDUCES) from the Captivity were 42,360 Redûse-taux] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA'S Catalogue amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH'S Catalogue 31,031. [Cat-nehetazib] How these Accounts are reconciled, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Redûse-taux Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetazib.

The SILVER of them that were numbered of the Congregations was a Hundred TALENTS and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKELS after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a BEKAH for every Man, that is, half a Shekel after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod. xxviii. 25, 26.*

Sil-Con = Talg-Shékapoil Bekjyt-luz = Shekelizappu.

Difference of Talents.

	Attick Minas.	At. Drachms
A SYRIAN TALENT contained	15	1500
A PTOLEMAIC Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
An ANTIOCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
An ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Sal = Mal Ptolem = ex Eub = aux Alexan = ben
& Ant = aux.

Att-Maj = eiz Babyl = oiz Ægin = ag Rh = ag Tyr-
Ægypt = eiz.

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remembered the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful,

† According to some, the Rhodian Talent contained but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the Euboick but 4000. *Vid. Breirewood de Ponderibus & Pretiis. Cap. 9*

are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Eliz-s]

The Bill for First Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES. The lesser 27 H. VIII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba]
The greater 31 H. VIII. c. 11. }

Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Eliz-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 WILLIAM and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot.e Carat,ad Wi-Mt,eib Wilk,ix.n,ab. An* ad-bei.

FINIS.

I have marked all that appears to me most important in the Memorial lines under Gray's & General Heads; viz;

Under Chronology and History I have marked 138 lines. Under Geography, 121. Heights, Monies, & Measures, 34. Astronomy, 21. Miscellaneous, 19.

Under Chronology & History, what is marked with double parentheses, appears less important than ordinary, & may therefore at first be omitted.

Under the Astronomical part I have omitted what relates to the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies, as not conformable to the most modern calculations.

Of Ancient Geography no more is marked than its conformity to modern.

Under Heights, Monies, & Measures, no more is marked than those parts which are expressed by their equivalents in the English denominations.

Note that there is a disagreement between tables 1. & 9. under "Pondera" &c.

Thus, according to table 1. a Hebrew Talent of Gold is equal to £. 7200; but, according to table 9. its value is but £. 5475. 11. 7½.

J. March 29. 1811.

THE U S E OF THE I N D E X.

THE following Index may be useful in two Respects : either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other ; (which will, at the same Time, be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory :) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tables. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two at the End of each Word ; by the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.

AB. Archbishop of Canterbury.	Ev. Evangelist.
Ær. Æra or Epocha.	ER Emperor of Rome.
B. Battle.	EE Emp. of the East.
C. Council.	EW. Emp. of the West.
Ep. Epistle, <i>i. e.</i> the Time of Writing it.	F. Father.
	H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c.

The USE of the INDEX.

H P. High Priest.	K S. King of Syria.
J. Judge of Israel.	L. Learned Man, Author, &c.
K. King.	Leg. Legate.
K Aff. King of Assyria.	Mart. Martyr.
K B. King of Babylon.	P. Pope.
K E. King of England.	Pa. Patriarch.
K Eg. King of Egypt.	Po. Poet.
K Ju. King of Judah.	Pr. Prophet.
K Is. King of Israel.	Q. Queen.
K M. King of Media.	W. War.
K Ma. King of Macedon.	= different Names of the
K P. King of Persia.	same Person.
K R. King of Rome.	

These Words which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abaneb, the Calling of Abraham.

The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and P in the middle of a Word, denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Antepenultima.

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* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as Abimess.

† Anno Muadi.

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The Construction and Use of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

OF Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, joined with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province denoted by the latter: The Words in Italick Letters signifying Places in Antient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters, Places in Modern Geography. Thus, *Abdér-thra*. *Abdera*, a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art*. *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Antig-lee*) *Antigua*, one of the *Leeward Islands*, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles*.

The Letters N. E. S. W. following a Word denote the Situation of a Place; as, *Antill-luc S.* the *Antilles Islands*, *South of the Lucayos*; *Madéir-barb W.* *Madeira Isles*, *West of Barbary*.

The Letters G. S. denote *Sacred Geography*.

Italicks joined with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as, *Agrek-oit*, the *Latitude of Agra 28 Deg.* the *Longitude 73*.

Italicks joined with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain; as, *Germt,ut*. *Germany to Great Britain as 3,53. to 1.*

Italicks joined without an Hyphen denote the Distance from London or Jerusalem; as, *Pardel sc. Paria* from *London about 225 Miles*. *Antiochig*, *Antioch* from *Jerusalem about 300 Miles*.

Syllables joined with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Antient and Present Geography; as, *Ach = livad*, the *antient Achaiæ* the *present Livadia*.

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